THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

Vol. XV. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1831. No. 13.

POETRY.

LIFE—BY MOORE.

OH! I have thought, and thinking sigh'd—
How like to thee, thou restless tide!
May be the lot, the life of him,
Who roams along thy water's brim!
Through what alternate shade, of wo,
And flowers of joy, my path may go!
How many an humble, still retreat
May rise to court my weary feet,
While still pursuing, still unblest,
I wander on, nor dare to rest!
But urgent as the doom that calls
Thy water to its destin'd falls,
I see the world's bewildering force
Hurry my heart's devoted course
From lapse to lapse, till life be done,
And the lost current cease to run!
Oh may my falls be bright as thine!
May Heaven's forgiving rainbow shine
Upon the mist that circles me,
As soft, as now it hangs o'er thee!

A LIFE WELL SPENT.

O! what a glory doth this world put on
For him that with a fervent heart goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well perform'd, and days well spent!
For him the wind, aye, the yellow leaves
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent
teachings.
He shall so hear the solemn hymn, that Death
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To his long resting-place without a tear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We insert the following law, believing that it will not be uninteresting to our readers:—

At a *General Assembly* begun at *New-Castle*, the Fourteenth Day of *October*, and continued by Adjournment, until the Twenty-seventh Day of November, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *William*, and in the Year of our LORD 1700. On which Day, the following *Acts* were passed by *William Penn*, Esq. absolute Proprietary and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c. That is to say,

CHAPTER I.

The Law concerning Liberty of Conscience.

Repealed by the Queen's order, in Council the 7th of *February*, 1705.—But in the same year amended and re-enacted in the words following, viz:

Almighty God being the only *Lord* of Conscience, Author of all divine Knowledge, Faith and Worship, who can only enlighten the Minds, and convince the Understandings of People; in due Reverence to his Sovereignty over the Souls of Mankind, and the better to unite the Queen's Christian Subjects in Interest and Affection, *Be it enacted by John Evans*, Esq. by the Queen's Royal Approbation, Lieutenant Governor under *William Penn*, Esq. absolute Proprietary and Governor in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties annexed; by and with the Advice and Consent of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, that no Person, now, or at any time hereafter, dwelling or residing within this Province, who shall profess Faith in *God* the Father, and in *Jesus Christ* his only Son, and in the Holy Spirit, one *God* blessed for evermore, and shall acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by divine inspiration; and, when lawfully required, shall profess and declare, that they will live peaceably under the Civil Government, shall not in any case be molested or prejudiced, for his or her *conscientious* persuasions; nor shall he or they be at any time compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, Place or Ministry whatsoever, contrary to his or her mind; but shall freely, and fully enjoy his or her *Christian Liberty* in all respects, without Molestation or Interruption.

The Legislature of South Carolina closed their session at 3 o'clock on *Sunday* morning, the 19th ult. Before rising, they laid a tax of $5000 on lotteries not authorised by that State and one per cent on dividends received from the U. S. Bank stock. An impression appears to prevail, that an Extra Session of the Legislature will be called, in the event of no modification of the Tariff taking place during the present session of Congress.

A new State Right.—Upwards of $200,000 in gold, are said to have been coined in Georgia, the present season, in $2 50, $5, and $10 pieces. On one side is "Templeton Reed, Assayer;" and on the other "Georgia Gold." We supposed the right of coining gold and silver belonged exclusively to the general government.

Preservation of Milk.—This process, invented by a Russian chemist named Kircoff, consists in evaporating new milk by a very gentle fire, and very slowly, until it is reduced to a dry powder. This powder is to be kept in bottles carefully closed. When it is to be employed, it is only necessary to dissolve the powder in a sufficient quantity of water. According to M. Kircoff, the milk does not lose by this process any of its peculiar flavor.

From the Illinois Monthly Magazine.

ADVENTURE OF A RANGER.

We do not know that we can fill a few pages more profitably, than by relating an adventure of our neighbor and friend, Mr Thomas Higgins, as we have heard it from his own mouth. He resides within a few miles of Vandalia, and receives a pension from the United States for his services. The following statement may be relied upon, as Mr. Higgins is a man of truth and veracity; his companions have corroborated his narrative, and his wounds afford ample proof of his courage and sufferings.

Tom Higgins, as he is usually called, is a native of Kentucky; and is one of the best examples extant of the genuine backwoodsman. During the last war, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the Rangers, a corps of mounted men, raised expressly for the protection of the western frontiers. On the 30th of August, 1814, he was one of a party of 12 men, under the command of Lieutenant Journey, who were posted at Hill's station, a small stockade, about 8 miles south of the present village of Greenville, and something more than 20 miles from Vandalia. These towns were not then in existence; and the surrounding country was one vast wilderness. During the day last mentioned, Indian signs were seen about half a mile from the station, and at night the savages were discovered prowling near the fort, but no alarm was given. On the following morning, early, Mr. Journey moved out with his party in pursuit of the Indians. Passing round the fence of a cornfield adjoining the fort, they struck across the prairie, and had not proceeded more than a quarter of a mile, when in crossing a small ridge, which was covered with a hazle thicket in full view of the station, they fell into an ambuscade of Indians, who rose suddenly around them, to the number of 70 or 80, and fired. Four of our party were killed, among whom was Lieut. Journey; one other fell badly wounded, and the rest fled except Higgins.

It was an uncommon sultry morning; the day was just dawning; a heavy dew had fallen the preceding night; the air was still and humid, and the smoke from the guns hung in a heavy cloud over the spot. Under the cover of this cloud, Higgins' surviving companions had escaped, supposing all who were left were dead, or that at all events it would be rashness to attempt to rescue them from so overwhelming a force. Higgins' horse had been shot through the neck, and fell to his knees and rose again, several times. Believing the animal mortally wounded, he dismounted; but finding the wound had not greatly disabled him, he continued to hold the bridle; for as he now felt confident of being able to make good his retreat, he determined to fire off his gun before he retired. He looked around for a tree. There was but one, a small elm, and he made for this, intending to shoot from behind it; but at this moment the cloud of smoke rose partially from before him, disclosing to his view a number of Indians, none of whom discovered him. One of them stood within a few paces, loading his gun, and at him Higgins took a deliberate aim, and fired, and the Indian fell. Mr. Higgins, still concealed by the smoke, reloaded his gun, mounted and turned to fly, when a low voice near him hailed him with, "Tom, you won't leave me?"

On looking round he discovered the speaker to be one of his own companions, named Burgess, who was lying wounded on the ground, and he replied, instantly, "No, I'll not leave you: come along, and I'll take care of you."

"I can't come," replied Burgess, "my leg is smashed all to pieces."

Higgins sprung from his saddle and picked up his comrade, whose ankle bone was broken, in his arms; he proceeded to lift him on his horse, telling him to fly, and that he would make his own way on foot. But the horse taking fright at this instant, darted off, leaving Higgins with his wounded friend, on foot. Still the cool bravery of the former was sufficient for every emergency, and setting Burgess down gently, he told him, "Now, my good fellow, you must hop off on your three legs, while I stay between you and the Indians, and keep them off,"—instructing him at the same time to get into the highest grass and crawl as close to the ground as possible. Burgess followed his advice, and escaped to the fort unnoticed.

History does not relate a more disinterested act of [illegible] Higgins, who, having [illegible] certain means of [illegible] moment [illegible] by [illegible] this horse [illegible] tention was [illegible] treat was [illegible] at the hazard of his life, to protect his crippled friend.

The cloud of smoke which partially opened [illegible] the enemy [illegible] he plunged through [illegible] gether with the ridge and the hazel thicket, between him and the main body of the Indians, and was retiring unobserved by them. Under these circumstances, it is probable that if he had retreated in a direct line towards the station, he might easily have effected his escape, but Burgess was slowly crawling away in that direction, and the gallant Higgins, who clearly surveyed the whole ground, foresaw that if he pursued the same track, and should be discovered, his friend would be endangered. He therefore took the heroic resolution of diverging from the true course so far, as that any of the enemy who should follow him, would not fall in with Burgess. With this intention he moved stealthily along through the smoke and bushes, intending, when he emerged, to retreat at full speed.—But as he left the thicket, he beheld a large Indian near him, and two others on the other side, in the direction of the fort. Tom coolly surveyed his foes and began to chalk out his track, for although in the confidence of his own activity and courage, he felt undismayed at such odds, yet he found it necessary to act *the general*. Having an enemy on each flank, he determined to separate them and fight them singly. Making for a ravine which was not far off, he bounded away, but soon found that one of his limbs had failed him, having received a ball in the first fire, which until now he had scarcely noticed. The largest Indian was following him closely. Higgins several times turned to fire; but the Indian would halt and dance about to prevent him from taking aim; and Tom knew that he could not afford to fire at random.—The other two were now closing on him, and he found that unless he could dispose of the first one, he must be overpowered. He therefore halted, resolved to receive a fire; and the Indian at a few paces raised his rifle. Higgins watched his adversary's eye, and just as he thought he pressed the trigger he suddenly threw his side to him. It is probable that this motion saved his life, for the ball entered his thigh which would have pierced his body. Tom fell but rose again and ran, and the largest Indian, certain of his prey, loaded again, and then with the others pursued. They soon came near. Higgins had again fallen, and as he rose they all three fired, and *he received all their balls*. He now fell and rose several times, and the Indians, throwing away their guns, advanced on him with spears and knives. They frequently charged upon him, but upon his presenting his gun to one or the other, they fell back. At last, the largest one, thinking probably from Tom's reserving his fire so long, that his gun was empty, charged boldly up to him; and Higgins with a steady aim shot him dead.

With four bullets in his body, with an empty gun, two Indians before him and a whole tribe but a few rods off, almost any other man would have despaired. But Tom Higgins had no such notion. The Indian whom he had last slain, was the most dangerous of the three, and he felt little fear of the others. He had been near enough to see their eyes, and he knew human nature sufficiently to discover that he was their superior in courage. He therefore faced them and began to load his rifle. They raised a whoop and rushed on him. "They kept their distance as long as my rifle was loaded," said he, "but when they knew it was empty they were better soldiers." A fierce and bloody conflict ensued. The Indians rushed upon Tom, and stabbed him in many places; but it happened fortunately that the shafts of their spears were thin poles, rigged hastily for the occasion, which bent whenever the point struck a rib, or encountered the opposition of one of Higgins' tough muscles. From this cause and the continued use of his hand and rifle in warding off their thrusts, the wounds were not deep, but his whole front was covered with gashes, of which the scars yet remain in honorable proof of his valor. At last one of them threw his tomahawk; the edge sunk deep in Higgins' cheek, passed through his ear which it severed, laid bare his skull to the back of his head, and stretched him on the plain. The Indians rushed on; but Tom instantly recovered his [illegible] session, and kept them off with his feet and hands until he succeeded in grasping one of their spears, which as the Indian attempted to pull it from him, aided him to rise; and clubbing his rifle, he rushed upon the nearest of his foes, and dashed his brains out; in doing which he broke the stalk to pieces, retaining only the barrel in his hand.

The other Indian, however warily he had fought before, now came manfully into battle. It is probable that he felt his character as a warrior at stake.—To have fled from a man desperately wounded, and almost disarmed, or to have suffered his victim to escape, would have tarnished his fame.—Uttering a terrific yell, he rushed on, attempting to stab the exhausted ranger, while the [illegible] spear with one [illegible] the barrel with the other. The Indian [illegible] unwounded, was by far the most powerful man; but the moral courage of our hero prevailed, and the savage, unable to bear the glance of his untamed eye, began to retreat slowly towards the place where he had dropped his rifle. Tom knew that if the Indian recovered his gun his own case was hopeless: and throwing away his rifle barrel, he drew his hunting knife and rushed in upon him. A desperate strife ensued, and several deep gashes were inflicted, but the Indian succeeded in casting Higgins from him, and ran to the spot where he had thrown down his gun, while Tom searched for the gun of the other Indian. Thus the two, bleeding and out of breath, were both searching for arms to renew the conflict.

By this time the smoke which lay between the combatants and the main body of the Indians had passed away; and a number of the latter, having passed the hazel thicket, were in full view. It seemed, therefore, as if nothing could save our heroic ranger. But relief was at hand. The little garrison at the station, six or seven in number, had witnessed the whole of this remarkable combat. There was among them a heroic woman, a Mrs. Pursley, who when she saw Higgins contending singly with the foe, urged the men to go to his rescue. The rangers at first considered the attempt hopeless, as the Indians outnumbered them ten to one. But Mrs. Pursley declaring that so fine a fellow as Tom should not be lost for want of help, snatched a rifle out of her husband's hand, and jumping on a horse sallied out. The men, who would not be outdone by a woman, followed, full gallop, towards the place of combat.—A scene of intense interest ensued.—The Indians at the thicket had just discovered Tom, and were rushing down towards him with savage yells—his friends were spurring their horses to reach him first—while his adversary, too intent on his prey to observe any thing else, was looking for a rifle.—The rangers reached the battle ground first. Mrs. Pursley, who knew Tom's spirit, thought he had thrown himself down in despair for the loss of his gun, and tendered him the one she carried; but Tom was past shooting. His friends lifted him up, threw him across a horse before one of the party, and turned to retreat just as the Indians came up.—They made good their retreat and the Indians retired.

We repeat this adventure just as it was related to us, and have not the smallest doubt that it is literally correct: or as nearly so as Mr. Higgins' opportunities for observation would admit, for as he very properly observes, he was in a desperate bad fix just about that time, and it was a powerful bad chance for a man to take notice of what was going on around him.

After being carried into the fort, he remained insensible for some days, and his life was with difficulty preserved by his friends, who extracted all the bullets but two, which remained in his thigh: one of which gave him a great deal of pain for several years, although the flesh was healed. At length he heard that a physician had settled within a day's ride of him, whom he went to see. The physician was willing to extract the ball, but asked the moderate sum of fifty dollars for the operation.—This Tom flatly refused to give, as it was more than half a year's pension.—As he rode home he turned the matter in his mind, and determined upon a cheaper plan. When he reached his home he requested his wife to hand him a razor. The exercise of riding had so chafed the part, that the ball, which usually was not discoverable to the touch, could be felt. With the assistance of his help mate, he very deliberately laid open his thigh, until the edge of the razor touched the bullet, and inserting his two thumbs into the gash, "flirted it out," as he assured us, "without *costing a cent*." The other ball remains in his limb yet, but gives him no trouble, except when he uses violent exercise. He is now one of the most successful hunters in the country, and it will take the *best kind of a man* to handle him.

Locomotive Engines.—The almost incredible stories that have been circulated of the speed of some of the locomotive engines on the English railroads, have never come to us in a completely satisfactory shape. The Albany Argus of yesterday, however, contains an extract, which we give below, that even exceeds previous accounts; and yet, as will be seen, it is vouched as "from the most authentic source."

N. York American.

A friend at Washington writes as follows. The fact as stated, however incredible it may seem, is from the most authentic source:

"I have just received a letter from a friend of mine in London, of the [illegible] November, stating that Stephenson's [illegible] had travelled from Liverpool to Manchester [illegible] rate of 64 miles [illegible] minutes."

The Supreme Court.—We find the following high compliment to our Supreme Court in a foreign work. We are glad to see that sensible foreigners can discern so much merit where some of our own politicians can see so little. The Supreme Court of the Union is, in truth, the palladium of this Confederacy, and we cannot deem highly of the principles or the understanding of those who wantonly assail it:—*Alex. Gaz.*

"There is at Washington a power which has neither guards nor palaces, nor treasures: it is neither surrounded by clerks nor overloaded with records. It has for its arms only truth and wisdom. Its magnificence consists in its justice and the publicity of its acts.—This power is called the Supreme Court of the United States."

The capital invested in the culture of sugar in the U. States, including lands, slaves, machinery and fixtures, cannot be less than one hundred millions of dollars. The culture can be indefinitely extended, and the product soon be rendered adequate to the consumption of the Union. It diverts capital and labor from the production of cotton already excessive, and creates a domestic market for slaves, the great staple of the South.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Benjamin Pickman, Esq. in a letter published in the recent report of the Prison Discipline Society, has the following remark:—"Creditors are a much more *wary* class of men than debtors; and, if the law authorizing imprisonment for debt were repealed, they would probably be more cautious how they gave credit; and this would be likely to have a beneficial effect upon the community, as it would tend to lessen the number of debtors and creditors, and would also give to men of fair character the advantage that they ought to have in obtaining credit."

THE LATE SNOW STORM.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.

The Eastern mail due on Sunday, arrived about 10 o'clock this morning, and there are now due two mails from the East. The mail due on Saturday reached this city last night about half past seven o'clock, having been on the road from Friday. The American gives the following account of the perils which the driver had to encounter in the effort to reach our city.

The mail guard states that during that period, he and the driver experienced great suffering and fatigue, and although they had the utmost difficulty in forcing a passage through the snow, they did not relax their efforts while they saw the least possibility of making any progress. When the mail reached the Susquehanna, it was found impossible to cross the ferry, and the driver was forced to go up to the Bridge above Port Deposite. After crossing the river, a fruitless attempt was made to reach Havre-de-Grace, but the carriage stuck fast in a snow drift, and night coming on, it was deemed most prudent to remain by the mail all night, which was done. In the morning, (yesterday) they again started, and after a day of extreme hardship reached the city. It is said the snow in many places entirely covered the fences, and presented an unbroken expanse for miles. The mail could not, consequently, keep the road, and it was carried over fields and through the woods, the attendants sometimes being forced to break down fences and make a temporary bridge for the carriages to cross upon. The guard came from Philadelphia with the mail.

The mail which left here on Sunday, for the east, encountered a snow bank a mile from the city, and was with difficulty, through the assistance of the persons in the neighborhood, forced through it. It was subsequently stopped several times, but by the exertions of the attendants, proceeded. When seventeen miles from Baltimore it again got in a snow bank, and the horses being almost broken down, it was judged most prudent to remain all night. It was met yesterday near the town of Bush by the Stage coming to Baltimore.

Early yesterday morning a party of horsemen, about twenty in number, were despatched by the mail contractors, Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, with orders to follow the mail route as far as possible, and whenever any obstruction presented itself, to pass and repass until the road was trampled down. They travelled fourteen miles, and finding their exertions fruitless, returned with the mail last night.

The sum of money annually raised for the support of the poor in England, is between seven and eight millions of pounds sterling.

Recipe for getting through the Winter gaily.—Put a Note in the Bank in December for four or five hundred dollars, [illegible] in ninety days, and Spring will come before you are prepared for it.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 20th of January inst*, at 12 o'clock, M at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

All the Interest of James Nickle,

being the one-sixth part, more or less, in

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Collins, Henry Muntorff and others, containing 160 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a 2 story Log DWELLING-HOUSE, Log Kitchen, double Log Barn, Log Stable, with an Orchard —Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *James Nickell*.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Conowago township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Gitt, the Heirs of John Houck and others containing 1½ Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, &

Log Stable——ALSO,

One other Lot of Ground,

Situate in Conowago township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm Gitt, Conrod Long and others, containing 5 Acres, more or less.——ALSO,

One other Lot of Ground

Situate in Conowago township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Conrod Long, Henry Crisimer and others, containing 5 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Benjamin Dunn*.

ALSO,

A 'Tract of Land,'

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'Ilhenny, John Adair and others, containing 104 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, &

double Frame Barn.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John M'Ilhenny*.

ALSO.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining the Conowago creek and lands of Wm. M'Clellan and others, containing 30 Acres, more or less, and including ALL THE LOTS in the addition to the Town of Berlin, from Lot No. 8 to 81 inclusive, excepting Lots No. 39, 40, 41, 76, 77, 72 and 47.——ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

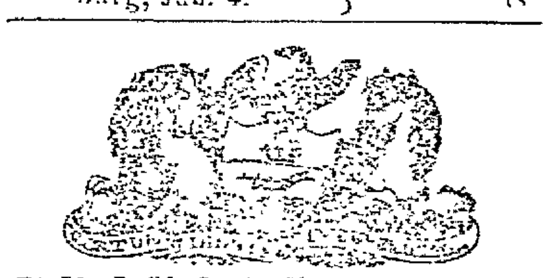
in the addition to the Town of Berlin, Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining Lots No. 71 and 73, and known on the plan of said Town by No. 72, on which are erected a two-story Brick Dwelling-house, Frame Stable, and other Improvements.——ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

in the addition to the Town of Berlin, in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining Lots No. 46 and 48, and known on the plan of said Town by No. 47, on which are erected a two-story Log weather-board Dwelling-house and Kitchen, Log Stable, with a well of water.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Hildebrand*, deceased.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 4. ts



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 24th day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done —and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1830.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff*.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. January 1, 1831.

B — George Blank, sen., Thomas Brumbaugh, Ezekiel Buckingham, Fordy Bear, Hugh Black 2, Henry Bricker, Aquila Bishop, Jacob Baugher, David Bringham, F. L. Brauns, John Buzby, Martin Boyer, Henry Bender

C — John Griner, George Crobb, Peter Cool, John Cobean, Robert Cobean, Jacob Cassat, Maria Carbaugh, Francis Clautice, David Chamberlin

D — Nicholas Dietrich, Catharine Degroff, Anthony Deardorff

E — F. G. Eisele, Frederick Ebert

F — Jacob Fulweiler

G — Joseph Gipson, Henry Gipe, Samuel Gentner, Jas. Galbraith, Esq., John L. Gilliland

H — Robert Horner, Wm. W. Hutcheson 2, John Höfmes, Robert Huston 3, Wm. Hughes, Jacob Hartman, Alex'r Horner, sen.

J — David Jacobs, Daniel Jenkins, David Jameison

K — E. Kingsmore, F. W. Koehler, Mary Kerr, George Keckler, George Kerderor, Abraham Kitchin, Cornelius Knight, Mary Kealer, Jacob King, Henry Klotz

L — Wm. Long, Margaret Longenecker, Elizabeth Leynors, John Leas, sen., Wm. Lausinger, David Liaberger, John Leas

M — Rev. Jonathan Monroe, Rev. John H. Marsden, Henry Martin, James M'Gonegal, John Mackley, Col. Thomas M'Callie, John Mills, Hannah Mikesell

N — David Newman, David Nesbit, Hannah F. Neely

O — Henry Owens, Barbara Oyler, Daniel Oyler

P — Wm. Paxton

R — Jesse Russell, John Rodeman

S — Ferdinand Somercamp, Sarah Sloan 2, John Stewthebaker, Isaac Sadler, George L. Shriver, John Smith, Esq., George Swope, Esq., John Scott, Eliza Smith, James South, Franklin J. Smith, Esq., Robert Stuart, John Stoner, Catharine Steffy, George Shroeder

T — Abraham Tawney, Conrad Thomas, Christian Thomas, Ann Thompson

V — Garret Vanorsdale, Jesse Vogler

W — Adam Walter, Esq., Isaac Warren, Conrad Wagoner, Wilson Williamson, Catharine Williams, Sarah Wilders.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

Jan. 4. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, (Littlestown) on the 1st of Jan. 1831.

Joseph Adams	John Jacob
George Boyers	Jacob King
Philip Bush	John Keefer
George Baker	Joseph Lefever
Andrew Barns	Henry Miller
Anthony Brown	George Packer
David S. Doder	Peter Shilt 2
Jacob Freed	Joseph Shanebrook 2
Eli House	James Shultz
Baltzer Hesson	Nicholas Shafler
John Haupman	John Welsh.
Juliana Hartman	

F. LEAS, P. M.

Jan. 4. 3t

Trial List—Jan. Term.

Andrew Little, use of Wm. Young vs. David Slosser, Administrator of C. Shanebrook

Andrew Shenebrough vs. Jas. Collins.

Peter Beisel, for the use of Henry Biesecker vs. D. and W. Garvin.

Jan. 4. tc

GRAND JURY—JAN. TERM, 1831.

Menallen—James Bell, John Hall, John Sadler.

Cumberland—William M'Gaughy, Jr. Geo. Trostle.

Franklin—Abraham Mumma, Anthony Deardorff, John Walter.

Liberty—Michael Williard, William Louden, Jacob Waybright.

Germany—George Duttero.

Tyrone—David Cooly.

Reading—John Brugh, Jacob Fauss.

Hamilton—Barnet Hildebrand, Robert M. Hutchisson.

Mountjoy—John Benner, James Heagy, John Barrett.

Berwick—George Baugher.

Mountpleasant—Samuel S. Caldwell.

Huntington—Henry Bittinger.

Latimore—William Bonner.

GENERAL JURY.

Berwick—John Bucher, Joseph Henry, John Camp.

Tyrone—Jesse Houck, Daniel Bream, Henry Myers, Peter Fidler.

Reading—Jacob Heans, Jacob Bushey, James Patterson, George Moore, John Myers, William Jones.

Hamilton—David Blythe, Jr. Geo. Spangler, John Diehl, Michael Heans.

Gettysburg—Andrew Polly, Thomas J. Cooper, Aaron Walter, John Brown.

Mountjoy—David Shriver, Hezekiah Brinkerhoff, John W. M'Alister, Cornelius Lott, Alexander M'Alister.

Huntington—Moses Myers, John Snyder.

Franklin—Jacob Shull, Peter Mickly, Jr. William Paxton, Isaac Riffe, Jacob Bealer.

Liberty—James Scott, John Weagly, Thos. Reid, Thomas W. Black.

Cumberland—Samuel Patterson.

Latimore—Allen Robinette.

Strabane—Robert M'Ilhenny, Jr.

Germany—Henry Shriver.

Hamiltonban—Robert Simmons, Wilson Douglass, George Irvin.

Menallen—John Mowry, William Lex.

Mountpleasant—John Miller.

Conowago—Martin Clunk.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 24th of January ins.*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

ENGLEHART Y KINGSMORE.

Jan. 4. 3t

CATHARINE WOLF vs. *ABRAHAM WOLF.* } *Subpœna for a* DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

ABRAHAM WOLF.

YOU are hereby commanded to be and appear, in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of January inst.* to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

WM S COBEAN, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 4. tc

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 24th of January inst.*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg.

MICHAEL STARRY.

Jan. 4. 3t

REMOVAL,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH DANNER, into Partnership; that he has *REMOVED* his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn: and that he has just returned from the City with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass, & Queensware,

LEGHORN & STRAW

BONNETS;

GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS,

LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as CHEAP or CHEAPER than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell—and he invites all who don't wish to see BARGAINS slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident, that from the moderate profits he intends to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

☞All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.

Dec. 28. tf

LAND FOR SALE.

A *GREAT BARGAIN* will be given to any person wishing to purchase the following described property, situate in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, about six miles west of Newville, adjoining lands of Wm. Brown, Chas. Chrislieb and others, containing

30 ACRES

Of first-rate Slate Land,

of which about 25 acres are cleared, whereof about 6 acres are meadow—the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-house, &

Kitchen, and Log Barn; a young thriving Orchard, of all kinds of fruit; and a well of water at the door.

The terms will be made easy, and a good title will be given by the subscriber, on the premises

ABRAHAM WISE

Dec. 28. tt

☞PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No 107, Market street near Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine*.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are required on or before the first day of January term next, to wit: the *24th day of January*—to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 28th day of January next*, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

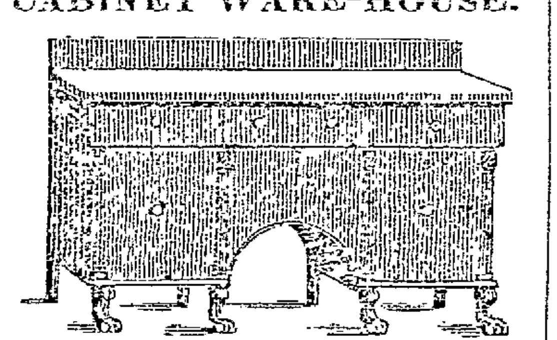
1st cl.	amt. of sales,	$50,000—	$50
2d	do.	40,000	40
3d	do.	30,000	30
4th	do.	20,000	25
5th	do.	15,000	20
6th	do.	10,000	15
7th	do.	5,000	12 50
8th	do.	2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER, } *Associate*
WM. M'CLEAN, } *Judges.*

JAS. M'ILHENNY, }
THOS. EHREHART, } Comm's
JACOB COVER, }

Dec. 28. tm

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

Furniture,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are *CASH*, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known: and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

TURNING

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec 14. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of Millers-town and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZ'H. VAN ORSDEL.

Millers-Town, Nov. 2. tf

PROPOSALS.

For publishing a Weekly Newspaper, in the German Language, called

The Republican Statesman,

Or, PEOPLE'S REPORTER,

OF GETTYSBURG.

EDITED BY JOHN HERBST.

TO every German, who is acquainted with and loves his mother-tongue, the announcement of a weekly periodical, of an historical and political character, must be highly pleasing and desirable; and especially at the present time, when almost all Europe is in a state of agitation, for the purpose of obtaining that liberty, which we Americans, under the smiles of a kind Providence, enjoy. Whether they will accomplish their object, time alone can unfold. We, who are descendants of German ancestors, still feel—and will ever feel—a strong predilection in preserving our native tongue.

The most recent news of the day embracing America, Europe—nay, even of the whole world—shall be given in this paper, and presented to the reader in intelligible language.

With regard to political views, the Editor will strictly adhere to republican principles. The welfare of his country will be his constant aim; and it will ever be his desire to promote the same, by fair and honorable means.

He disclaims being a member of the Masonic fraternity, and never intends to attach himself to that institution; at the same time he feels it a duty to declare, that he never will persecute Masonry for political purposes—truth shall be his guide.

It is hoped that every one who loves the German language will support this paper, especially as the news of the day will be published as early as in any other German paper, as the Editor will make copious translations from English papers.

CONDITIONS.

The Republican Statesman shall be printed weekly, with new type, on a medium sheet.

The annual price will be $1 25, if paid within six months; $1 50 will be charged if paid after that time.

No subscription can be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. No subscription is taken for a shorter period than a year; and a failure to discontinue, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be published three times for one dollar per square; larger ones in proportion.

Gettysburg, Nov. 16.

☞*Subscriptions for the above Paper received at this Office.*

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by Subscription,

The Life of Henry Stilling,

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN, BY

ERNEST L HAZELIUS, D. D.

Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

THE Life of HENRY STILLING is a work well known to all who are acquainted with German literature; it would therefore be useless, to say much about its popularity and usefulness among that class of readers; but for the sake of those, who are unacquainted with German works, it may be necessary to state, that this book has passed through many editions in Germany, and has also had an extensive circulation among German readers in America. It breathes a spirit of deep piety, is replete with remarkable and highly interesting incidents, and represents to us the character and the life of a Christian, whom God has conducted through many severe trials and difficulties, a character, who in the most trying scenes of his life manifested a firm and unshaken confidence in the guidance and direction of his heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ his Redeemer.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be comprised in one Volume of about 400 or 450 pages in octavo The translator promises to have the work printed with accuracy and neatness, on good paper and with good types, and engages to publish the work so soon as 500 subscribers shall have been obtained This book will be neatly bound and lettered, and will be afforded to subscribers at the low price of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Whoever becomes responsible for the payment of 8 copies, shall receive one gratis.

☞*Subscriptions received at this Office.*

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

GLADFELTER'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. [illegible] tf

J. B. DANNER,

[illegible]

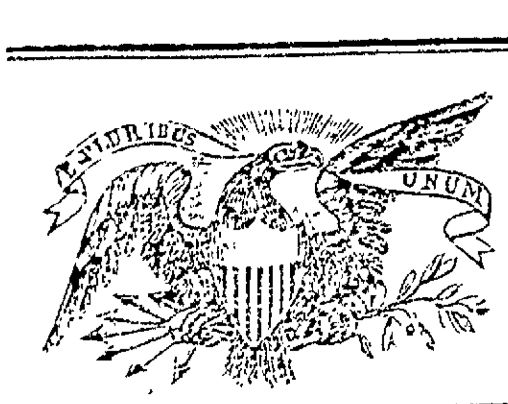
SADDLER PLATING.

[illegible] as [illegible] as [illegible] in the [illegible] favors; [illegible] a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

NewspaperARCHIVE.com



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JAN. 25.

Appointment by the Commissioners.

ROBERT SMITH, Esq. to be Treasurer of Adams county.

☞The Harrisburg Reporter says: "We are happy in being able to state on the very best authority, that Gen. JACKSON has given his consent to serve another term if elected by the people."

☞A Comet is now visible in the eastern quarter of the heavens, between 4 and 7 o'clock, in the morning, at an elevation of about 25 degrees.

☞Some of the clothes of Mr. *Newey*, lately murdered in Harbaugh's valley, we learn, were found in the possession of *Markley*, who was a few days since arrested in Baltimore: and were identified by a relative of Mr. Newey. Markley has been committed for trial.

The late snow-storm has visited almost every part of the country. Scarcely a paper since received, that does not give some account of its almost unprecedented vehemence.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—Notwithstanding the snow-drifts during the late storm in the deep cuts were from five to ten feet deep, they were very easily and rapidly removed by the machinery used for the purpose of clearing the rails; and notwithstanding other roads have been almost impassable, but one day was lost upon the rail-road. On Monday afternoon every obstruction was removed; and the regular travel was resumed. The friends of this great undertaking are quite elated at the prospect of no interruption in their operations, under any circumstances, more than 24 hours by snow.

Statement of the Bank of Gettysburg, extracted from the Auditor General's Report of the Banks of Pennsylvania.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, November 2d, 1830.

DR.

To Capital	$125,318	
Notes in circulation	106,680	
Dividends unpaid	6,172 75	
Due the Commonwealth, tax on dividends	501 27	
Due to other Banks	2,279 84	
Due to depositors	25,485 96	
	$266,437 82	

CR.

By bills discounted	$124,559 56	
Bonds	16,971 04	
Mortgages	1,979 00	
Judgments, including costs	33,998 97	
Stock Gettysburg Water Company	$500 00	
Do. Gettysburg & Petersburg turnpike	222 05	
		722 05
Specie, silver & cts.	$28,687 85	
Do. gold	1,527 99	
		30,215 84
Amount due by other banks		5,875 16
Notes & checks on other banks		18,380 18
Real estate		30,963 05
Profit and loss		1,849 56
Expenses		932 41
		$266,437 82

Dividend declared May 4, 1830, on 125,318, at 2½ per cent.	3,132 95
Dividend declared November 2, 1830, at 2½ per cent.	3,132 95

☞A letter from a gentleman in Waynesboro', Franklin County, Pa. to his friend in this place, gives information of the following

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE:

On Monday the 17th inst. Mrs. Walker, wife of Dr. Walker, of that town, had a black woman employed in making a composition of Spirits of Turpentine, Bees' wax, &c. to polish her furniture—which was left on the cooking stove in the kitchen. In the evening, Mrs. Walker went out for some tea, and, by mistake, got hold of the composition, which took fire, and communicated to her clothes. She then ran through the room, and out into the snow, where, by rolling herself, and the assistance of those which her screams brought to her relief, the fire was extinguished, and she was carried to bed. On the 19th there were hopes of her recovery. When her clothes caught fire, she had a child in her arms, which was fortunately taken from her, by her mother-in-law, without injury. But her little daughter, Mary, whose clothes also caught fire, was so badly burnt that she died about eight hours after the accident.

ANOTHER.

A child of Mr. John Sadler, Jun. of Menallen township, aged about two years, was scalded to death on Saturday last—by falling backwards on or over a vessel containing boiling milk. *Compiler.*

Unpatented Land Holders.—It will be remembered that a law was passed for the benefit of the holders of unpatented Lands, deducting one half of the compound interest. The law will expire on the 5th day of April next, and all those who are desirous of availing themselves of its benefits will do well to attend to it in time. We believe there are some persons who hold unpatented lands in this county—for them this notice is designed. *York Gazette.*

From KENTUCKY we learn that as late as the 12th inst. no farther balloting had taken place for a Senator of the U. States. *Nat. Int.*

A Government Bank.—The amount of defalcations in the different branches of the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky, is now ascertained to be $80,106 73 This sum is found due from the Branch Cashiers—Some of it may, it is thought, be saved. *Ib.*

Ohio.—The population of this vigorous commonwealth is ascertained to be *nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand*—making the prodigious increase of *sixty-one* per cent in the last ten years.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17.

The bill to incorporate the York and Maryland line rail road company, came up in the House of Representatives, on Friday, and was considered in committee of the whole, Mr Craft in the chair.

Mr. Simpson, Mr. Davis of the City, Mr. Brown and Mr. Pettit, opposed the bill.—Mr. M'Sherry, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Rankin, and Mr. Smith, (Speaker) supported it.

The committee rose, and had leave to sit again on the 21st instant.

A great deal of what may be called current business continues to be transacted. The bill to authorise a temporary loan of 250,000 dollars, to pay canal contracts, has passed both Houses, and been signed by the Governor. The bill which grew out of Mr. Hassinger's motion in the Senate, to complete 20 miles of the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, commencing on the west side of the Schuylkill, has received two readings in that body, and it is supposed will pass the third to-day.

Petitions pour in from Philadelphia, to prevail upon the State Legislature to instruct our senators and representatives in Congress to urge the repeal of the act of Congress, respecting the removal of the Cherokees.

January 18.

The Senate yesterday resumed the second reading of the resolution offered by Mr. Morris, instructing the committee on the Judiciary system to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to abolish capital punishment, upon which there was an interesting and animated debate between Messrs. Sullivan, Miller, Anthony, Burden, Logan, Morris, Scott, King, Jackson of Chester, and Boyd. The resolution was indefinitely postponed—yeas 17, nays 12.

The bill to divide Mifflin county, was yesterday passed in committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives by a large majority. Mr. Cummins supported the bill, and Mr. Banks opposed it.

January 20.

On Thursday, the bill for the division of Mifflin county, was ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives. Yesterday, however, on motion of Mr. Banks, the question on the final passage of the bill was postponed two weeks.

The Canal and Rail Road bill came up the order of the day, in the House, yesterday, and was considered in committee of the whole until the time of adjournment—Mr. Parke and Mr. Ingersoll, spoke to the first section. It will be before the committee of the whole, again, this day.

The revenue bills are the order for next week. The canal and rail road bill and the revenue bills may now be considered fairly before the House of Representatives, and the consequence naturally to be expected is, that there will be much speaking, fatigueing sittings, and very little progress made for two or three weeks.

January 21.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On Wednesday, Mr. CRAFT, from the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, made a detailed and interesting report. It shows in a clear and concise manner the state of the finances: the manner in which the moneys appropriated to internal improvement have been expended: and the amount necessary to be raised by taxation to pay the interest on the public debt and to render our canals and rail-roads available. 1200 copies were ordered to be printed in the English and 500 in the German language.

The report is accompanied by four revenue bills. The first provides for the collection of a tax of one mill upon the dollar on all real property, or property now assessed for county rates and levies, to be collected with the county taxes. The second provides for a tax of one mill upon the dollar on all personal property not included in the assessment for county rates and levies, Bonds, Mortgages, Judgments, &c.—The third taxes the officers of the courts with one half of all fees received above $1000: And the fourth lays a tax of 50 cents per ton on all coal taken from coal beds in the State, exclusive of toll.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Livingston introduced a bill, in regard to which, from its urgent necessity, the usual forms of proceeding were dispensed with; it was put through the several stages and finally passed. It empowers the President of the U. States (appropriating 15,000 dollars for the purpose) to employ two more vessels, with sufficient supplies of men and provisions, to be despatched to sea, in order to succor such vessels as may be in distress from the present severe storm. Judge Peck's trial was resumed. Mr. Wirt was sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition, to attend in his place. Judge Spencer, as one of the Managers for the Impeachment, commenced the summing up of the case.—He addressed the Court at great length, at the conclusion of which, an adjournment took place till this day at the usual hour.

Immediately on its meeting, the House yesterday resolved to attend from day to day the trial of Judge Peck before the Senate. On motion of Mr. W. R. Davis, a resolution was adopted, the House having suspended the rule which requires the unanimous consent to pass a resolution, giving leave to the guardians of the poor of this city to take from the surplus wood of the House 40 cords, for the relief of the suffering poor. A letter from George Watterston, Esq. was laid before the House by the Speaker, containing an eloquent description of the situation of the poor, and of the heavy tax laid on the city in consequence of the numerous strangers who come hither in consequence of the assembling of Congress here, in order to prefer claims, or on other business, and who are thrown in distressed situations owing to the absence of friends. The letter is too long for us to copy into our columns, but it reflects credit on the humanity of the writer. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and went into the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

The bill for the relief of James Monroe was rejected by the House of Representatives on Friday last. The motion made by Mr. Chilton to strike out the enacting words being sustained by a vote of 78 to 67. Mr. Mercer signified his intention, in case the motion to reject the bill had failed, to move an amendment the effect of which would be to refer the subject to the disbursing officers for arrangement and settlement. But all would not do. The attempt has failed, backed as it was by the strongest appeals to the humanity and justice of the House, and Mr. Monroe is left to pass his few remaining days under the chilling conviction that his claims have been considered too slight, and his exertions for his country too unimportant to entitle him to even that small remuneration which would suffice to keep him from falling a victim to poverty, and that sting which ingratitude inflicts on the sensitive mind.

January 20.

In the Senate yesterday morning nothing of any importance occurred.—The Bill for the relief of Peters & Pond of Boston, by refunding the moiety of the value of the schooner Anna forfeited as a smuggler, in 1814, was read a third time and passed.

The House of Representatives did but little yesterday. There were some Bills reported from the various Committees, and among them a Bill to extend the relief now given to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War.—The House then went into the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

January 21.

Mr. Smith of Md. in the Senate yesterday, introduced a bill (founded on so much of the President's message as related thereto, and which had been referred to the Committe of Finance,) to repeal the duties on imported articles. In the bill, among various other articles, were enumerated certain drugs, dye-stuffs, tea, coffee, bombazettes, &c.

January 22.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill providing for compensation to the witnesses on Judge Peck's Impeachment, as formerly noticed, was read a third time, and finally passed. The bill appropriates $12,000 for the purpose. The bill entitled An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners was also passed.

A correspondent of the New-York Daily Advertiser, under date of Washington, January 11, holds the following language with reference to the important question that now agitates the country:

"The Supreme Court of the U. States commenced its annual session yesterday. All the Judges, with the exception of Judge Johnston, were present. The court has assembled under very peculiar and trying circumstances.—Heretofore it has met with the certainty that its orders, judgments, and decrees, would be carried into effect by the Executive branch of the government, however much they might conflict with the interests, prejudices, or prepossessions of the parties, or of the states. It is now met with a full knowledge, that the Executive will not enforce its decisions, if they are contrary to his views of constitutional law.—I speak within bounds, when I say, there are two thousand lawyers in the U. States, the opinion of any one of whom would be sooner consulted on a legal or constitutional question, than that of the President; and yet he will exercise his discretion in relation to the first judicial tribunal known to the constitution. Mr. Ingham is said to be the only member of the cabinet who does not believe in the supremacy of the President, and who would not advise him to set the law at defiance, if it stood in the way of accomplishing political views. The court has met with a knowledge that it will be violently assailed in the House of Representatives, and that an attempt will be made to deprive it of its constitutional right to decide on the constitutionality of state laws. The Speaker appointed, for the first time this session, a majority on the Judiciary Committee, of *relief men* and *nullifiers*. This may have happened from a misapprehension of the sentiments of the members of the committee; but it is a remarkable coincidence, that at this important crisis, he should have selected a majority of that committee known to be hostile to the exercise of power by the Supreme Court over state laws, and state pretensions.—Mr. Davis of South Carolina, introduced a resolution some days since, empowering the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing that section of the Judiciary Act, which provides for the removal of causes from the highest judicial State Courts, to the Supreme Court of the U. States. A bill to that effect will be reported in a few days. If it shall become a law, the Government will be at an end. There is no law in the United States that may not be rendered wholly inoperative by any one of the States.—The Supreme Court of the U. States has been justly considered as the sheet anchor of the constitution: and while every other department of the government has been contaminated within less than two years, our hopes have been placed on this anchor. How long they may be permitted to rest there, is only known to Him who has thus far preserved us. The appointment of Judges M'Lean and Baldwin, by the present administration, was wholly fortuitous, and produced by a combination of political causes beyond the control of the President. If their seat were now vacant, there is no doubt they would be filled with thorough going nullifiers."

Every Pennsylvanian, whatever may be his politics, will learn with pleasure, that the portion of the cabinet which his own state furnishes, is true to those great constitutional principles which form a part of the political creed of this commonwealth: and that when party interest is placed in one scale, and the good of his country in the other, he will add his weight to the latter, that the former may kick the beam. Of the correctness of the information quoted above, we cannot judge; but while we have every reason to believe that Mr Ingham is orthodox in his construction of the constitution, we heartily hope that he is not *alone* "faithful, found among the faithless *only* he."—*U. S. Gaz.*

☞Flour in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was $6 25.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. D. M'Conaughy, Mr. *Valentine Flohr*, of Franklin township, to Miss *Elizabeth Galbreath*, daughter of Maj. Wm. Galbreath, of Mount-pleasant township.

On Wednesday last, at M'Connellsburg, Bedford county, Pa. by the Rev. Mr. Jewit, the Rev. *John Pettit*, of that place, to Miss *Elizabeth Agnew*, (formerly of this place)—daughter of Mr. James Agnew, deceased.

On the 7th of December last, Mr. *Jacob Magoffin*, (formerly of this county,) to Miss *Elizabeth Long*—both of Erie county, N. Y.

DIED,

On Wednesday the 12th inst. *Lavinia Maria*, daughter of Mr. James Barr, of Mountjoy township, aged 7 months.

Yesterday, Capt. *William Kerr*, of Straban township, aged about 72 years.

On Sunday last, Mrs. *Elizabeth Lott*, wife of Mr. Abraham Lott, of Straban township.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, (widow) and children, Catharine Rife, John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, Andrew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David Rife, that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 26th of February next*, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining Lands of Isaac Rife, —— Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole: but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan 25, 1831. tI

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby Given, to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Joseph Heagy and Jacob Wertz, assignees of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 1st day of March next.*

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y*

Jan. 25. tc

TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

WILL be Rented, by Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 5th day of February next*, on the premises, for the term of one year from the 1st day of April next,

THE FARM AND Tavern Stand

belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL RUSSELL, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, on the Great Road leading from Philadelphia to Pittisburg, and now occupied by Mr. JAMES KING. The Farm contains about 200 Acres.—The property is well established as a Tavern Stand.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

M. M'CLEAN, *Attorney for the Heirs.*

Jan. 25. ts

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the remaining Assetts of the Estate of JOHN EHRHARDT, dec'd, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 8th day of March next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. M'CLELLAN, Jr.
J F. MACFARLANE,
T C. MILLER, } Audit's.

Jan. 25. td

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No 12, on which are erected

2 TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling-Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street, and TWO two-story

Brick Back Buildings;

2 TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Peter Beisel*.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25. ts

BICKNELL'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR,

And Pennsylvania Reporter of Bank Notes, Broken Banks, Bank and Insurance Stocks, Gold, Prices Current, &c.

The first volume of this publication having been concluded, the publisher respectfully tenders his thanks to his numerous patrons for their kind encouragement, and trusts, by renewed and persevering efforts, to render the "Detector" a still more useful and valuable work. Since its commencement it has received a most liberal share of public favor, the subscription to the work being such at this time as to guarantee its permanent establishment, and license the editor in more extensive arrangements in the prosecution of his labors.

The "Counterfeit Detector" is designed principally as a useful auxiliary to storekeepers and men of business generally—every number contains a carefully corrected Bank Note List, Prices Current, List of Broken Banks, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank and Insurance Stock, &c.; and every other number gives (in addition to the above) a description of all COUNTERFEIT and ALTERED NOTES in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of this Journal. In furnishing for these various departments correct information, the editor has established a correspondence with several of the most intelligent men of commercial pursuits in Boston, New-York, Baltimore, and other large cities, so that whatever information may be circulated through the "Detector," may, in all cases, be relied upon as correct.

The literary department of this journal will embrace the most racy and spirited selections from foreign magazines of merit, as well as such original articles as the events of the times and the progress of literature require. The latest foreign news, and all domestic items of importance, will be given as early as possible; and the entire conduct of the work will be regulated by an effort to render the "Detector" at once one of the cheapest and most useful publications of the country.

With the commencement of the next number the "Detector" will be enlarged and otherwise improved, and it is therefore desirable that all those who feel a disposition to encourage the work, will forward their names immediately.

The terms will remain as heretofore, TWO DOLLARS per annum. Address.

R. F. BICKNELL, *Broker*,
No. 119, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The Annual Report of the state of Internal Improvements within this Commonwealth, was made to the Legislature on the 23d ult., but its great length has prevented it from being promptly laid before the people through the medium of newspaper promulgation, as it would occupy upwards of twenty columns of a common sized country paper. We shrink from publishing it entire, and avail ourselves of the following judicious extracts of the most interesting parts of the report, made by the Lycoming Chronicle :—

The Commissioners, knowing the anxiety of the legislature and citizens of the commonwealth, in relation to the deep interests involved in the State Canal, and the importance of its early completion, determined to exert all the power with which they were invested, to cause the canal and rail-way to the entire extent authorised by law, to be completed within the present year.

The water has been admitted into 406 miles of canal; 20 miles more, being the whole extent authorized, requires the completion of a few pieces of work to be declared finished.

That the 40 miles of rail-way bed directed to be placed under contract, has been graded, bridged and completed, ready for the reception of rails, excepting only a small amount of work on two sections, and on two bridges.

When it is considered that the first appropriation for the Pennsylvania Canal was made as late as the 25th of Feb. 1826, and then only to the small amount of $300,000; that the first contracts are dated the last of June, 1826; that now within the year 1830, 426 miles of canal have been finished, and a considerable part of this through a country peculiarly difficult, it cannot but be acknowledged, that tho' there have been many errors to regret, there has been also much effected, flattering to the power and beneficial to the interests of the State.

The length of the central line of rail-way and canal from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is 397 miles. The water has been introduced into 210 miles of this line, and 20 miles more are nearly ready to receive it.

CANAL DIVISIONS.

The Eastern Division extends from the termination of the rail-road at Columbia, to the out-let lock on Duncan's Island, and is 42 miles and 85 hundredths of a mile in length. 24 miles of this division are navigable. 10 miles more nearly finished. The balance not authorized to be placed under contract.

The Juniata division, extending from its junction with the Susquehanna division, on Duncan's Island, to the end of section No. 184, ¼ of a mile above Huntingdon, being 89 miles and 5-100ths in length. 80 miles of this division are navigable, and the remainder only requires the completion of the two aqueducts.

The Canal and slack-water division, proposed to extend from the end of the canal at Huntingdon, to the head of the canal basin, near Hollidaysburg, as designed by Moncure Robinson. The length of this division will be 39 miles. No part of this division has been authorized to be placed under contract.

Rail-way or Macadamized turnpike, extending from the head of the basin near Hollidaysburg, located by Moncure Robinson, and following the route and plan proposed by him to the head of the basin at Johnstown; the distance is 37 miles and 93-100ths of a mile.

The Western division of the Pennsylvania canal, extending from the head of the basin at Johnstown, to the outlet lock into the Monongahela river at Pittsburg. The whole length of this division is 104 miles and 33-100ths.

The Susquehanna division, extending from the outlet lock into the Susquehanna, at Duncan's Island, to the south end of the towing-path bridge at Northumberland. The length 39 miles. This division is in navigable order.

The West branch division, extending from the south end of the towing-path bridge at Northumberland, to the end of the towing-path 1¼ mile above the feeder dam, at Muncy ripples. This division is 21½ miles in length, and is in navigable order.

The North branch division extends from its point of intersection with the west branch, in the basin, in the town of Northumberland, to the feeder dam at Nanticoke falls, and is 55½ miles in length. The water has been admitted into this division, but it is not yet entirely navigable. The slack-water extends 5 miles above the Nanticoke dam, and within 2½ miles of Wilkesbarre.

The other divisions of canal are:

The Delaware division. This extends from the tide basin at Bristol, to the north side of the feeder dam at Easton. Its length is 59¾ miles. The water has been admitted into this division; but only 25 miles are yet navigable. Part of the work first constructed, has proved defective, and requires extensive repairs.

The French-creek feeder, extends from near Bemus mill on French-creek, to its termination at Muddy run. Its length is 19¼ miles. The water has been admitted into this line from some small streams.

From these accounts, it appears that the whole amount of money appropriated for the Pennsylvania canal and rail-road, and placed at the disposal of the Canal Commissioners, up to Dec. 10, 1830, has been $10,288,309 59.

The whole amount drawn from the Treasury, after deducting all sums repaid, has been $10,283,768 89.

These sums have been drawn under the following heads:

Western Division,	$2,609,096 94
Juniata Division,	2,256,090 63
Delaware Division,	1,178,385 61
Eastern Division,	1,214,063 75
North Branch Division,	1,007,483 03
West Branch Division,	354,604 87½
French Creek Feeder,	292,103 72
Rail Road,	287,584 56½
Susquehanna Division,	1,048,456 77
Board of Canal Commissioners,	29,000 00
Board of Appraisers,	54 00
Board of Int. Improvement,	5,990 00
Balance in the Treasury,	4,540 70
	$10,288,309 59

As a brief view of the several divisions of the canal and rail-way, and of the necessary connecting works, may be satisfactory, the following remarks are made:

The Philadelphia and Columbia division of the Pennsylvania rail-road commences at Philadelphia, and runs westward, through the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, and Lancaster, to Columbia, and there connects with the great central line of canal and portage, leading to Pittsburg, on the Ohio river; from which point an extensive steamboat navigation opens through the vast and productive regions, pervaded by the Mississippi and its tributary rivers.

The whole line of the Pennsylvania rail-road, from the intersection of Vine and Broad streets, pursuing the old canal line, and crossing at Peters' farm, (which route is assumed with a view to a definite statement of length and cost) to the end of the canal basin, at Columbia, is 81¾ miles, only 5 miles longer than the travelled turnpike road. In practice, it will be found, that a locomotive engine, with 30 tons of coal and other loading attached, will be able to travel the whole distance, from Columbia to Philadelphia, in a day of ten hours. The rise in the direction of the greatest trade, viz.: from the head of the plane at Columbia, to the summit of Mine Gap Ridge, is but 233 feet; the rest of the distance is nearly level, or descending. A good Pennsylvania waggon horse will, on this rail-way, convey 10 tons a distance of 27 miles per day with ease. So considerable has been the travel & transportation on this road from Columbia to Philadelphia, that 35 years ago, the inhabitants of Lancaster and Chester counties, with a view to a more easy transportation, undertook the then Herculean labor of making a turnpike road from Lancaster to Philadelphia; by their steady perseverance and solid wealth, they accomplished this heavy task, and made the public their debtors for the example of the first turnpike constructed in the Union. The spirit of improvement still visits these favored counties, and notwithstanding some opposition, will lead their inhabitants to encourage & adopt amongst them one of the most useful and splendid attainments of the day. The county of Lancaster gave to the WORLD the citizen who first taught the power of *Steam*, so beneficial to propel "the vast barge." Its inhabitants will sustain an improvement, along which the same power may as beneficially "whirl the rapid car." The utility of rail-ways and the advantages of the locomotive engine are no longer matters of experiment or doubt with those who have seen their operations.

The original cost for grading, bridging and preparing the bed of the rail-way from Columbia to Philadelphia, made in 1828, was $462,141 77. The largest bridge on the line of the rail-way, is that over the Conestogo, near Lancaster. It is built on Town's lattice plan, is 1400 feet long, has 22 feet width of platform. Its abutments and piers are composed of excellent rubble masonry laid in mortar. There are ten piers; the highest of these is 60 feet. In the piers and abutments there are 8,312 perches of masonry. The materials in the superstructure are all prime, and the work does credit to the contractors. The bridge is of great strength, it is roofed and weather-boarded. The whole cost of this work was only $31,652. It is now ascertained that the whole cost of these 24 miles, inclusive of damages has been $832,036 16.

The Schuylkill Canal, belongs to an incorporated company. It commences at Fairmount, near Philadelphia, and runs to Port Carbon, in Schuylkill county.

The distance from tide to the point at which the Union canal commences is 60 miles. The Union canal, is the property of an incorporated company. It commences in the Schuylkill canal, near Flying Hill Run, extends to Middletown, and connects with the Pennsylvania canal in a basin at that place. The whole length of this canal is 80 miles.

The Juniata division commences on Duncan's Island; in the county of Dauphin, and runs through the counties of Perry, Mifflin and Huntingdon, to a point one fourth of a mile above the town of Huntingdon. The whole length of the division, by the towing path, is 89 miles. The original estimates for constructing this division, were $1,741,508. The first contracts were made in August, 1827. It is now ascertained that the actual cost of the division, including $13,564, paid as damages to property, will be $2,490,290.

The Susquehanna division commences at the termination of the eastern division, at the outlet lock at Duncan's Island, and runs along the west side of the Susquehanna river, through the counties of Perry, Mifflin and Union, and terminates at the south end of the towing path bridge at Northumberland. The whole length of the division, measured by the towing path bank, is 39 miles. The original estimate for constructing this division, was $598,376 32. It is now ascertained that the actual cost of this division, is $1,039,256 77, inclusive of the bridge over the Susquehanna river.

The West branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, commences at the south end of the towing path bridge across the western arm of the Susquehanna, at Northumberland, and runs along the east side of the stream, through the county of Northumberland, to the feeder dam at Muncy Hill, a distance of 23¼ miles. The towing path extends along the pool some distance further, making the whole length of navigation, 24¼ miles. The original estimated cost for the construction of this branch of the canal, made in August, 1829, was $197,851. The canal was filled for navigation in November, 1830. The actual cost of this division, excluding damages to lands, is now found to be $421,771. The towing path bridge at Northumberland cost $57,490 51.

The North branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, commences at the canal in the town of Northumberland, and runs a north-easterly course, along the northern bank of the Susquehanna, through the counties of Northumberland, Columbia and Luzerne, to the entrance of the Wyoming valley. The whole length of the division, from the point at which it intersects the west branch, in the basin at Northumberland, measured by the towing path bank to the feeder dam at Nanticoke Falls, is 55½ miles. The original estimate of cost for this division, made in 1828, was $407,335 30. The first contract was made in 1828; the water was admitted in Nov. 1830; the actual cost of the canal, excluding damages to lands, is now ascertained to be $1,096,178 35½.

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road company offer the sum of *four thousand* dollars for the most approved engine which shall be delivered for trial on their road by the 1st of June, 1831. They also offer *three thousand five hundred* dollars for the second best engine to be delivered at the same time and place. Here then is an opportunity for our ingenious mechanics to exercise their skill, and the successful competitor will reap a rich harvest of profit, for the fame of his invention will cause him abundant employment in making all the engines that may be wanted on this or any other rail-road.—*Har. Repub.*

According to the N. York Journal of Commerce, the amount of *specie* now laying in the banks of that city, is rated by intelligent persons, at seven millions, and is still increasing. The same paper adds:—"The vaults are already overflowing; and some of the banks will soon be compelled to rent larger accommodations in which to store their redundant barrels of Dollars."

FROM ENGLAND.

The British ship Tamerlane, Capt. Miller, arrived at Charleston on Saturday, the 8th instant, left London on the 10th ult. passed the Eddystone Light on the 15th, and took a pilot off Charleston Bar on the 5th inst.—thus making her run from land to land in the remarkably short period of *twenty days*.

The Paris Constitutionel of the 3d December states, that accounts were received from Munich with the information that Field-Marshal Wrede is to have the command of a corps which will join the Prussians to go to Luxembourg. It is supposed that the French will oppose the march of the Germans, which will give an opportunity to cry out against the pretensions of the French. Austria and Russia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance, to oppose with all their might the progress of what they call the Democratic Revolution. They have agreed to profess great regard for France, but to watch for a moment when they may attack with some appearance of right on their side. M. de Metternich, who during the war with Turkey, said to whoever chose to hear, that Russia was unable to bring a large army into the field, is now proud of his alliance with that Power which seems to be a giant. Prussia, being closely connected with Russia, cannot follow a diametrically opposite political system; but it desires to recover its popularity, and to lull France to sleep. In this it acts like the other Powers. It will, therefore, be as well not to trust to the promises of the Holy Alliance. M. de Nesselrode and M. de Metternich perfectly agree. In a word the plan of actual policy is to deceive the French revolution, by pretending to recognize it.

All the journals strongly recommend the fortification of Paris. "If," says the *Constitutionnel*, "the capital had been fortified in 1814—as it might have been, but for the inconceivable negligence of Government—Europe in arms would have been checked before its intrenchments, manned by the National Guards, and Napoleon, arrived from Fontainbleau, might have annihilated at a blow the coalition of the enemy."

The report of a treaty between France and England is premature.

A Neapolitan force of 16,000 men is to take up a position in the States of the Church, and to be subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian troops. This is in consequence of an agreement between the Courts of Vienna, Turin, Rome, and Naples.

The discussion on the propriety of allowing Jewish Ministers a salary from the State was brought up in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 4th of December.

M. Marshall opposed the intended measure. He did not approve of a Clergy paid by the Public Treasury.—He thought that expenses of this kind should be defrayed by the Members of each creed. "Experience," says he, "proves that the salaries attached to the Clergy are injurious to Society, fatal to the Government, to the ministers, and to religion itself. Such a measure as that proposed is contrary to the natural tendency of society towards a rational state. I vote against it."

M. Andre (du Haut Rhin) in whose Department there are many Jews distinguished by their capacity and patriotism, and where they live in perfect harmony with their Christian brethren, voted for the project.

M. de Montigny voted against the law.

M Salverte said that the Charter proclaimed all citizens equal in the eyes of the law, and that the Gospel pronounced all men equal in those of the Almighty. "No exception," said he, "should be made against our Jewish brothers: they pay the same taxes; these taxes serve to defray the salaries of Ministers of other creeds; they have consequently an equal right with those to a share of the public money." He then refuted the charge of usury brought against the Israelites. In France, and every where where they enjoy civil rights, such an accusation was unfounded. He voted for the allowance.

M Desquerac said that by adopting the measure, the Chamber would set a dangerous precedent, since the Anabaptists, Quakers, Pietist, and Simonist ministers, might likewise put in their claim. He voted against the project.

M. Merilhou, Minister of Public Instruction, and of Ecclesiastical Affairs, could not conceive the reason of the opposition the project had met with.—The Charter, said he, has spoken, and it must be executed. All Christian creeds are acknowledged by it—the Jewish has a right to claim the same protection and support. The Israelites of our days must not be confounded with that unfortunate class of former times—unfortunate, because, it was persecuted—and that oppression has always the effect of debasing its victims. They are no longer in France, at least, given up exclusively to usury; because they were then, as was the case before the Revolution of 1789, denied the possibility of being any thing else, being excluded from all liberal professions.—The blame must rest solely with their persecutors.

But since the Constituent Assembly has placed the Israelites on a footing with other citizens, they have partaken of our glory and misfortunes, their blood has flowed on the same fields of battle as ours, their children have been brought up in the same schools with those of their Christian brethren, they have imbibed the same principles, adopted the same habits, and have become most deserving citizens. Let us then, continued the Minister, destroy prejudices and laws worthy of the middle ages, and call the Jewish Clergy to partake of the same advantages with the Ministers of the Gospel.

M. Vauxelles proposed to substitute for these words—"Ministers of the Jewish Creed," these, "Ministers of every legally-established Creed." This amendment was rejected; after which the Chamber decided that the Jewish Clergy should be salaried by the State after the 1st of January, 1831. Out of 282 votes, 211 were for the adoption of the law.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Halifax papers received by the Cordelia, furnish English dates to the 11th of December. From them we extract the following:—

FALMOUTH, Eng. Dec. 11.

The apprehensions which were last week entertained of a continental war, have nearly subsided. It would appear that this alteration in public opinion throughout Europe, has been principally effected by a change of ministry in this country, and by their declaration of non-intervention and of their desire to preserve universal peace, which they made on their appointment. It cannot be concealed that considerable distrust of the Duke of Wellington's non-intervention policy was generally entertained throughout Europe. He was thought to manifest too strong a predilection for legitimacy—for the rights of the few, in preference to the rights of the many. Our foreign details are more than usually interesting.

The incendiary outrages which have been committed over so great a portion of the country, have for the most part ceased, on the strict enforcement of the law, the penalties of which now await the perpetrators. The evidence on the trial of the prisoners, we doubt not, will show that the laborers were not alone the guilty parties. In many cases there is good reason to believe that the farmers themselves have instigated the laborers to their lawless deeds, and in others that they have quietly looked on, for the purpose of arousing their landlords into a sense of their distressed state in consequence of high rents and tithes, with low prices for their produce.

If this be correct, and we believe it is, then have they succeeded, we should think, beyond their most sanguine expectations, for not only have the landlords consented to reduce their rents, and the clergy their tithes, but such a sensation has been produced in the minds of the government and the legislature, that enquiry, retrenchment, (and consequent reduction of taxation) and reform of Parliament will certainly follow. The institutions of the country will be regenerated, and a long reign of peace and happiness, will, in all probability, be the consequence.

The cause of Reform in Parliament is gathering an irresistible force, and it must soon be granted, or as Earl Grey says, it will be taken. The public interests demand it, suddenly it is dangerous. A few years since, and the man who avowed himself a Reformer, stood a self-branded revolutionist in the estimation of men, who now, through their fears, see no safety for the country but in such a reform as would formerly have been demanded only by an ultra-reformist. Such is one instance of the complete revolution that sometimes takes place in the minds of a majority of a nation. Large meetings have been held at Edinburg and Sheffield, at which petitions for parliamentary reform were carried with acclamations

The majority of nearly all classes of the citizens of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and even Liege, particularly the armed burghers, are, it is said, in favor of the accession of the Prince of Orange, or one of his sons, as the means of restoring peace and confidence.

POLITICAL.

CHAMBERSBURG, Jan. 18

The county meeting held at the Court house in this place on Tuesday last, the proceedings of which are published in this paper, was precisely such a one as the present crisis called for.—It was composed of a large body of the intelligence and wealth of the county, of men, many of whom have and doubtless still do differ from each other with respect to candidates for office and minor political measures; but who on this occasion are ready to unite in support of the Tariff and the other great leading interests of national policy.—We hope that their sentiments may find a place in all our public journals, and that similar meetings may be held in every county throughout this extended commonwealth.—It is truly a pleasing sight, when danger to the political institutions and common interests of the country arise, to see all parties join like brothers to avert the threatening evils—it is a sacrifice to patriotism which affords the strongest assurance of the stability of our happy republican government. *Repos.*

At a meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, held in the Court-house in Chambersburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of January, 1831, the object of which was to obtain a solemn expression of public opinion, relative to the novel and startling doctrines, which have recently been published and avowed in the Southern section of the Union, and other great public questions:

On motion of William M'Kisson, Esq. the Honorable Matthew Patton was called to the chair, and Daniel Shaffer and A. I. Findlay, were appointed secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by John F. Denny, James Dunlop, Geo. Chambers, A. Bard, Thomas G. M'Culloh, J. E. Brady, and William M'Kisson, Esquires. Several resolutions were then submitted, which, on motion, were referred to a committee, consisting of George Chambers, Archibald Bard, and Thomas G. M'Culloh, Esq's.

The Committee reported the resolutions, which were severally and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the best interests of the people of this Commonwealth, requires us to sustain our established manufactures, and to foster all other such manufactures as will give employment to American industry, skill, and capital; by which the home market may be improved, and our country made independent of a foreign supply, liable to be withheld by war or legislation; and that a just regard to the rights and interests of the grain growing states, forbids that we should receive any manufactures that we can make for ourselves, or dispense with, from any foreign nation that imposes excessive duties on our bread stuffs.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the constitutionality and policy of duties for the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures, are too well established to be now questioned, and that the opinion and practice of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Monroe and others, of great political sagacity and experience, in favor of such duties, are not to be yielded and rejected for the fancies and visions of new and inexperienced politicians, however fluently they may declaim about the oppression of *the majority*, or the superiority of *State rights* to those of our common Federal Government.

Resolved, That we approve of the unequivocal opinion of the Governor of this commonwealth, expressed in his late message to our State legislature, on the subject of domestic manufactures; and that we commend the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, for their unbroken strength and votes in the rejection of the resolutions lately submitted for the reduction of certain *duties*; and that we respectfully, but earnestly, solicit the constituted authorities of this state and our Delegation in Congress, to use all their power and influence to save, protect, and promote, our manufacturing interests, as one of the great means of supporting the prosperity, and confirming the independence of our Republic.

Resolved, That the new doctrine proclaimed by our southern fellow citizens in elevated official stations, of the right of a State to *nullify* the laws of the United States, which are the declared will of the National Legislature, approved by the President of the United States, and sanctioned by the judicial recognition,—is destitute of reason and principle; absurd in its pretensions—mischievous in its tendency—and ought to be reprobated by all good citizens and friends of the Union, in whatever state they may reside.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity and talents of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that we consider it the safest and best tribunal to settle, peaceably, all questions arising under the Constitution, Laws, and Treaties of the United States: and that we consider all efforts to impair our just confidence in that court, and all acts of disobedience to, or disregard of its authority, as destroying the best safeguard of the rights of the states, and sapping the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress deserve our confidence for the unanimous and prompt support they have given to the best interests of their constituents—restrictive duties, internal improvements, and the stability of the bank of the United States.

Resolved, That we view the internal improvement of the country as of vital consequence; and the judicious application of the funds of the General Government to projects of national importance, as best calculated to promote so desirable an object; and that the Representatives of the people in Congress are the best judges of the expediency and extent of such appropriations.

It was then further Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and copies forwarded to our Representatives in Congress, and the Legislature of the State; and that they be published in the several newspapers of Chambersburg.

MATTHEW PATTON, *Ch'n.*

DANIEL SHAFFER, A. I. FINDLAY, } *Sec'ries.*

We copied from the New York Mercurio, a statement of the probable death of *General Bolivar*. We have since seen a letter from the *Liberator* himself, to a gentleman of this city, as late as the 16th of November, in which he is not only silent as to any illness or ill health, but expresses himself throughout in a tone of cheerfulness. We are induced to hope, therefore, that the report both of his disease, and dangerous illness, are incorrect. *Nat Int.*

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The water has been admitted into 106 miles of canal; 20 miles more, being the whole extent authorized, requires the completion of a few pieces of work to be declared finished.

That the 10 miles of rail-way bed directed to be placed under contract, has been graded, bridged and completed, ready for the reception of rails, excepting only a small amount of work on two sections, and on two bridges.

When it is considered that the first appropriation for the Pennsylvania Canal was made as late as the 25th of Feb. 1826, and then only to the small amount of $300,000; that the first contracts are dated the last of June, 1826; that now within the year 1830, 126 miles of canal have been finished, and a considerable part of this through a country peculiarly difficult, it cannot but be acknowledged, that tho' there have been many errors to regret, there has been also much effected, flattering to the power and beneficial to the interests of the State.

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The Juniata division, extending from its junction with the Susquehanna division, on Duncan's Island, to the end of section No. 184, ¼ of a mile above Huntingdon, being 89 miles and 5-100ths in length. 80 miles of this division are navigable, and the remainder only requires the completion of the two aqueducts.

The Canal and slack-water division, proposed to extend from the end of the canal at Huntingdon, to the head of the canal basin, near Hollidaysburg, as designed by Moncure Robinson. The length of this division will be 39 miles. No part of this division has been authorized to be placed under contract.

Rail-way or Macadamized turnpike, extending from the head of the basin near Hollidaysburg, located by Moncure Robinson, and following the route and plan proposed by him to the head of the basin at Johnstown; the distance is 37 miles and 93–100ths of a mile.

The Western division of the Pennsylvania canal, extending from the head of the basin at Johnstown, to the outlet lock into the Monongahela river at Pittsburg. The whole length of this division is 104 miles and 33–100ths.

The Susquehanna division, extending from the outlet lock into the Susquehanna, at Duncan's Island, to the south end of the towing-path bridge at Northumberland. The length 39 miles. This division is in navigable order.

The West branch division, extending from the south end of the towing-path bridge at Northumberland, to the end of the towing-path 1¼ mile above the feeder dam, at Muncy ripples. This division is 24½ miles in length, and is in navigable order.

The North branch division extends from its point of intersection with the west branch, in the basin, in the town of Northumberland, to the feeder dam at Nanticoke falls, and is 55½ miles in length. The water has been admitted into this division, but it is not yet entirely navigable. The slack-water extends 5 miles above the Nanticoke dam, and within 2½ miles of Wilkesbarre.

The other divisions of canal are :

The Delaware division. This extends from the tide basin at Bristol, to the north side of the feeder dam at Easton. Its length is 59¾ miles. The water has been admitted into this division; but only 25 miles are yet navigable. Part of the work first constructed, has proved defective, and requires extensive repairs.

The French-creek feeder, extends from near Bemus mill on French-creek, to its termination at Muddy run. Its length is 19¼ miles. The water has been admitted into this line from some small streams.

From these accounts, it appears that the whole amount of money appropriated for the Pennsylvania canal and rail-road, and placed at the disposal of the Canal Commissioners, up to Dec. 10, 1830, has been $10,288,309 59

The whole amount drawn from the Treasury, after deducting all sums repaid, has been $10,283,768 89.

These sums have been drawn under the following heads :

Western Division,	$2,609,096 91
Juniata Division,	2,256,990 63
Delaware Division,	1,178,385 61
Eastern Division,	1,214,063 75
North Branch Division,	1,007,483 93
West Branch Division,	351,691 87½
French Creek Feeder,	292,193 72
Rail Road,	287,581 56½
Susquehanna Division,	1,048,456 77
Board of Canal Commissioners,	29,000 00
Board of Appraisers,	54 00
Board of Int. Improvement,	5,950 00
Balance in the Treasury,	1,540 70
	$10,288,309 59

As a brief view of the several divisions of the canal and rail-way, and of the necessary connecting works, may be satisfactory, the following remarks are made:

The Philadelphia and Columbia division of the Pennsylvania rail-road commences at Philadelphia, and runs westward, through the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, and Lancaster, to Columbia, and there connects with the great central line of canal and portage, leading to Pittsburg, on the Ohio river; from which point an extensive steamboat navigation opens through the vast and productive regions, pervaded by the Mississippi and its tributary rivers.

The whole line of the Pennsylvania rail-road, from the intersection of Vine and Broad streets, pursuing the old canal line, and crossing at Peters' farm, (which route is assumed with a view to a definite statement of length and cost) to the end of the canal basin, at Columbia, is 81⅞ miles, only 5 miles longer than the travelled turnpike road. In practice, it will be found, that a locomotive engine, with 30 tons of coal and other loading attached, will be able to travel the whole distance, from Columbia to Philadelphia, in a day of ten hours. The rise in the direction of the greatest trade, viz.: from the head of the plane at Columbia, to the summit of Mine Gap Ridge, is but 233 feet; the rest of the distance is nearly level, or descending. A good Pennsylvania waggon horse will, on this rail-way, convey 10 tons a distance of 27 miles per day with ease. So considerable has been the travel & transportation on this road from Columbia to Philadelphia, that 35 years ago, the inhabitants of Lancaster and Chester counties, with a view to a more easy transportation, undertook the then Herculean labor of making a turnpike road from Lancaster to Philadelphia; by their steady perseverance and solid wealth, they accomplished this heavy task, and made the public their debtors for the example of the first turnpike constructed in the Union. The spirit of improvement still visits these favored counties, and notwithstanding some opposition, will lead their inhabitants to encourage & adopt amongst them one of the most useful and splendid attainments of the day. The county of Lancaster gave to the WORLD the citizen who first taught the power of *Steam*, so beneficial to propel "the vast barge." Its inhabitants will sustain an improvement, along which the same power may as beneficially "whirl the rapid car." The utility of rail-ways and the advantages of the locomotive engine are no longer matters of experiment or doubt with those who have seen their operations.

The original cost for grading, bridging and preparing the bed of the rail-way from Columbia to Philadelphia, made in 1828, was $462,411 77. The largest bridge on the line of the rail-way, is that over the Conestogo, near Lancaster. It is built on Town's lattice plan, is 1400 feet long, has 22 feet width of platform. Its abutments and piers are composed of excellent rubble masonry laid in mortar. There are ten piers; the highest of these is 60 feet. In the piers and abutments there are 8,312 perches of masonry. The materials in the superstructure are all prime, and the work does credit to the contractors. The bridge is of great strength, it is roofed and weather-boarded. The whole cost of this work was only $31,652. It is now ascertained that the whole cost of these 24 miles, inclusive of damages has been $832,036 16.

The Schuylkill Canal, belongs to an incorporated company. It commences at Fairmount, near Philadelphia, and runs to Port Carbon, in Schuylkill county.

The distance from tide to the point at which the Union canal commences is 60 miles. The Union canal, is the property of an incorporated company. It commences in the Schuylkill canal, near Flying Hill Run, extends to Middletown, and connects with the Pennsylvania canal in a basin at that place. The whole length of this canal is 80 miles.

The Juniata division commences on Duncan's Island, in the county of Dauphin, and runs through the counties of Perry, Mifflin and Huntingdon, to a point one fourth of a mile above the town of Huntingdon. The whole length of the division, by the towing path, is 89 miles. The original estimates for constructing this division, were $1,741,508. The first contracts were made in August, 1827. It is now ascertained that the actual cost of the division, including $13,564, paid as damages to property, will be $2,490,290.

The Susquehanna division commences at the termination of the eastern division, at the outlet lock at Duncan's Island, and runs along the west side of the Susquehanna river, through the counties of Perry, Mifflin and Union, and terminates at the south end of the towing path bridge at Northumberland. The whole length of the division, measured by the towing path bank, is 39 miles. The original estimate for constructing this division, was $598,376 32. It is now ascertained that the actual cost of this division, is $1,039,256 77, inclusive of the bridge over the Susquehanna river.

The West branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, commences at the south end of the towing path bridge across the western arm of the Susquehanna, at Northumberland, and runs along the east side of the stream, through the county of Northumberland, to the feeder dam at Muncy Hill, a distance of 23¼ miles. The towing path extends along the pool some distance farther, making the whole length of navigation, 24½ miles. The original estimated cost for the construction of this branch of the canal, made in August, 1829, was $197,851. The canal was filled for navigation in November, 1830. The actual cost of this division, excluding damages to lands, is now found to be $421,771. The towing path bridge at Northumberland cost $57,490 51.

The North branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, commences at the canal in the town of Northumberland, and runs a north-easterly course, along the northern bank of the Susquehanna, through the counties of Northumberland, Columbia and Luzerne, to the entrance of the Wyoming valley. The whole length of the division, from the point at which it intersects the west branch, in the basin at Northumberland, measured by the towing path bank to the feeder dam at Nanticoke Falls, is 55¼ miles. The original estimate of cost for this division, made in 1828, was $407,235 30. The first contract was made in 1828; the water was admitted in Nov. 1830; the actual cost of the canal, excluding damages to lands, is now ascertained to be $1,096,178 35½.

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road company offer the sum *of four thousand* dollars for the most approved engine which shall be delivered for trial on their road by the 1st of June, 1831. They also offer *three thousand five hundred* dollars for the *second* best engine to be delivered at the same time and place. Here then is an opportunity for our ingenious mechanics to exercise their skill, and the successful competitor will reap a rich harvest of profit, for the fame of his invention will cause him abundant employment in making all the engines that may be wanted on this or any other rail-road.—*Har. Repub.*

According to the N. York Journal of Commerce, the amount of *specie* now laying in the banks of that city, is rated by intelligent persons, at seven millions, and is still increasing. The same paper adds:—"The vaults are already overflowing; and some of the banks will soon be compelled to rent larger accommodations in which to store their redundant barrels of Dollars."

FROM ENGLAND.

The British ship Tamerlane, Capt. Miller, arrived at Charleston on Saturday, the 8th instant, left London on the 10th ult. passed the Eddystone Light on the 15th, and took a pilot off Charleston Bar on the 5th inst.—thus making her run from land to land in the remarkably short period of *twenty days.*

The Paris Constitutionel of the 3d December states, that accounts were received from Munich with the information that Field-Marshal Wrede is to have the command of a corps which will join the Prussians to go to Luxembourg. It is supposed that the French will oppose the march of the Germans, which will give an opportunity to cry out against the pretensions of the French. Austria and Russia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance, to oppose with all their might the progress of what they call the Democratic Revolution. They have agreed to profess great regard for France, but to watch for a moment when they may attack with some appearance of right on their side. M. de Metternich, who during the war with Turkey, said to whoever chose to hear, that Russia was unable to bring a large army into the field, is now proud of his alliance with that Power which seems to be a giant. Prussia, being closely connected with Russia, cannot follow a diametrically opposite political system; but it desires to recover its popularity, and to lull France to sleep. In this it acts like the other Powers. It will, therefore, be as well not to trust to the promises of the Holy Alliance. M. de Nesselrode and M de Metternich perfectly agree. In a word the plan of actual policy is to deceive the French revolution, by pretending to recognize it.

All the journals strongly recommend the fortification of Paris. "If," says the *Constitutionnel*, "the capital had been fortified in 1814—as it might have been, but for the inconceivable negligence of Government—Europe in arms would have been checked before its intrenchments, manned by the National Guards; and Napoleon, arrived from Fontainbleau, might have annihilated at a blow the coalition of the enemy."

The report of a treaty between France and England is premature.

A Neapolitan force of 16,000 men is to take up a position in the States of the Church, and to be subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian troops. This is in consequence of an agreement between the Courts of Vienna, Turin, Rome, and Naples.

The discussion on the propriety of allowing Jewish Ministers a salary from the State was brought up in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 4th of December.

M. Marshall opposed the intended measure. He did not approve of a Clergy paid by the Public Treasury.—He thought that expenses of this kind should be defrayed by the Members of each creed. "Experience," says he, "proves that the salaries attached to the Clergy are injurious to Society, fatal to the Government, to the ministers, and to religion itself. Such a measure as that proposed is contrary to the natural tendency of society towards a rational state. I vote against it."

M. Andre (du Haut Rhin) in whose Department there are many Jews distinguished by their capacity and patriotism, and where they live in perfect harmony with their Christian brethren, voted for the project.

M. de Montigny voted against the law.

M Salverte said that the Charter proclaimed all citizens equal in the eyes of the law, and that the Gospel pronounced all men equal in those of the Almighty. "No exception," said he, "should be made against our Jewish brothers: they pay the same taxes; these taxes serve to defray the salaries of Ministers of other creeds; they have consequently an equal right with those to a share of the public money" He then refuted the charge of usury brought against the Israelites. In France, and every where where they enjoy civil rights, such an accusation was unfounded. He voted for the allowance.

M Desquerac said that by adopting the measure, the Chamber would set a dangerous precedent, since the Anabaptists, Quakers, Pietist, and Simonist ministers, might likewise put in their claim. He voted against the project.

M. Merilhou, Minister of Public Instruction, and of Ecclesiastical Affairs, could not conceive the reason of the opposition the project had met with.—The Charter, said he, has spoken, and it must be executed. All Christian creeds are acknowledged by it—the Jewish has a right to claim the same protection and support The Israelites of our days must not be confounded with that unfortunate class of former times—unfortunate, because, it was persecuted—and that oppression has always the effect of debasing its victims. They are no longer in France, at least, given up exclusively to usury, because they were then, as was the case before the Revolution of 1789, denied the possibility of being any thing else, being excluded from all liberal professions.—The blame must rest solely with their persecutors.

But since the Constituent Assembly has placed the Israelites on a footing with other citizens, they have partaken of our glory and misfortunes, their blood has flowed on the same fields of battle as ours, their children have been brought up in the same schools with those of their Christian brethren, they have imbibed the same principles, adopted the same habits, and have become most deserving citizens. Let us then, continued the Minister, destroy prejudices and laws worthy of the middle ages, and call the Jewish Clergy to partake of the same advantages with the Ministers of the Gospel.

M. Vauxelles proposed to substitute for these words—"Ministers of the Jewish Creed," these, "Ministers of every legally-established Creed." This amendment was rejected; after which the Chamber decided that the Jewish Clergy should be salaried by the State after the 1st of January, 1831 Out of 282 votes, 211 were for the adoption of the law.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Halifax papers received by the Cordelia, furnish English dates to the 11th of December. From them we extract the following:—

FALMOUTH, Eng. Dec. 11.

The apprehensions which were last week entertained of a continental war, have nearly subsided. It would appear that this alteration in public opinion throughout Europe, has been principally effected by a change of ministry in this country, and by their declaration of non-intervention and of their desire to preserve universal peace, which they made on their appointment. It cannot be concealed that considerable distrust of the Duke of Wellington's non-intervention policy was generally entertained throughout Europe. He was thought to manifest too strong a predilection for legitimacy—for the rights of the few, in preference to the rights of the many Our foreign details are more than usually interesting.

The incendiary outrages which have been committed over so great a portion of the country, have for the most part ceased, on the strict enforcement of the law, the penalties of which now await the perpetrators. The evidence on the trial of the prisoners, we doubt not, will show that the laborers were not alone the guilty parties. In many cases there is good reason to believe that the farmers themselves have instigated the laborers to their lawless deeds, and in others that they have quietly looked on, for the purpose of arousing their landlords into a sense of their distressed state in consequence of high rents and tithes, with low prices for their produce.

If this be correct, and we believe it is, then have they succeeded, we should think, beyond their most sanguine expectations, for not only have the landlords consented to reduce their rents, and the clergy their tithes, but such a sensation has been produced in the minds of the government and the legislature, that enquiry, retrenchment, (and consequent reduction of taxation) and reform of Parliament will certainly follow The institutions of the country will be regenerated, and a long reign of peace and happiness, will, in all probability, be the consequence.

The cause of Reform in Parliament is gathering an irresistible force, and it must soon be granted, or as Earl Grey says, it will be taken. The public interests demand it, suddenly it is dangerous. A few years since, and the man who avowed himself a Reformer, stood a self-branded revolutionist in the estimation of men, who now, through their fears, see no safety for the country but in such a reform as would formerly have been demanded only by an ultra-reformist. Such is one instance of the complete revolution that sometimes takes place in the minds of a majority of a nation. Large meetings have been held at Edinburg and Sheffield, at which petitions for parliamentary reform were carried with acclamations

The majority of nearly all classes of the citizens of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and even Liege, particularly the armed burghers, are, it is said, in favor of the accession of the Prince of Orange, or one of his sons, as the means of restoring peace and confidence

POLITICAL.

CHAMBERSBURG, Jan. 18

The county meeting held at the Court house in this place on Tuesday last, the proceedings of which are published in this paper, was precisely such a one as the present crisis called for.—It was composed of a large body of the intelligence and wealth of the county—of men, many of whom have and doubtless still do differ from each other with respect to candidates for office and minor political measures; but who on this occasion are ready to unite in support of the Tariff and the other great leading interests of national policy—We hope that their sentiments may find a place in all our public journals, and that similar meetings may be held in every county throughout this extended commonwealth —It is truly a pleasing sight, when danger to the political institutions and common interests of the country arise, to behold all parties join like brothers to avert the threatening evils—it is a sacrifice to patriotism which affords the strongest assurance of the stability of our happy republican government. *Repos.*

At a meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, held in the Court-house in Chambersburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of January, 1831, the object of which was to obtain a solemn expression of public opinion, relative to the novel and startling doctrines, which have recently been published and avowed in the Southern section of the Union, and other great public questions:

On motion of William M'Kisson, Esq the Honorable Matthew Patton was called to the chair, and Daniel Shaffer and A. I. Findlay, were appointed secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by John F. Denny, James Dunlop, Geo. Chambers, A. Bard, Thomas G. M'Culloh, J. E. Brady, and William M'Kisson, Esquires. Several resolutions were then submitted, which, on motion, were referred to a committee, consisting of George Chambers, Archibald Bard, and Thomas G. M'Culloh, Esq's.

The Committee reported the resolutions, which were severally and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the best interests of the people of this Commonwealth, require us to sustain our established manufactures, and to foster all other such manufactures as will give employment to American industry, skill, and capital; by which the home market may be improved, and our country made independent of a foreign supply, liable to be withheld by war or legislation; and that a just regard to the rights and interests of the grain growing states, forbids that we should receive any manufactures that we can make for ourselves, or dispense with, from any foreign nation that imposes excessive duties on our bread stuffs.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the constitutionality and policy of duties for the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures, are too well established to be now questioned, and that the opinion and practice of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Monroe and others, of great political sagacity and experience, in favor of such duties, are not to be yielded and rejected for the fancies and visions of new and inexperienced politicians, however fluently they may declaim about the oppression of *the majority*, or the superiority of *State rights* to those of our common Federal Government.

Resolved, That we approve of the unequivocal opinion of the Governor of this commonwealth, expressed in his late message to our State legislature, on the subject of domestic manufactures; and that we commend the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, for their unbroken strength and votes in the rejection of the resolutions lately submitted for the reduction of certain *duties*; and that we respectfully, but earnestly, solicit the constituted authorities of this state and our Delegation in Congress, to use all their power and influence to save, protect, and promote, our manufacturing interests, as one of the great means of supporting the prosperity, and confirming the independence of our Republic.

Resolved, That the new doctrine proclaimed by our southern fellow citizens in elevated official stations, of the right of a State to *nullify* the laws of the United States, which are the declared will of the National Legislature, approved by the President of the United States, and sanctioned by the judicial recognition,—is destitute of reason and principle; absurd in its pretensions—mischievous in its tendency—and ought to be reprobated by all good citizens and friends of the Union, in whatever state they may reside.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity and talents of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that we consider it the safest and best tribunal to settle, peaceably, all questions arising under the Constitution, Laws, and Treaties of the United States: and that we consider all efforts to impair our just confidence in that court, and all acts of disobedience to, or disregard of its authority, as destroying the best safeguard of the rights of the states, and sapping the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress deserve our confidence for the unanimous and prompt support they have given to the best interests of their constituents—restrictive duties, internal improvements, and the stability of the bank of the United States.

Resolved, That we view the internal improvement of the country as of vital consequence; and the judicious application of the funds of the General Government to projects of national importance, as best calculated to promote so desirable an object; and that the Representatives of the people in Congress are the best judges of the expediency and extent of such appropriations.

It was then further Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and copies forwarded to our Representatives in Congress, and the Legislature of the State; and that they be published in the several newspapers of Chambersburg.

MATTHEW PATTON, *Ch'n.*

DANIEL SHAFFER, A. I. FINDLAY, } *Sec'ries.*

We copied from the New York Mercurio, a statement of the probable death of *General Bolivar.* We have since seen a letter from the *Liberator* himself, to a gentleman of this city, as late as the 16th of November, in which he is not only silent as to any illness or ill health, but expresses himself throughout in a tone of cheerfulness We are induced to hope, therefore, that the report both of his disease, and dangerous illness, are incorrect. *Nat Int.*

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE.co

ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION
OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Anniversary of the Sunday School Union of this County, will be held on *Tuesday the 1st day of February next*, at the Presbyterian Church in this borough, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is expected, that several Addresses will be delivered by Clergymen and others from different parts of the County.

☞ The friends of Sunday Schools in general, and the Clergy and Sabbath School Teachers in particular, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Managers,
ROBT. G. HARPER, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 18, 1831. 2t

TAVERN STAND
FOR RENT.

WILL be Offered for Rent, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on *Saturday the 5th day of February next*, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.

THAT WELL-KNOWN
Tavern Stand.

IN HUNTERSTOWN, now occupied by William King. The House, Stabling, &c. is all in complete order.—Attendance will be given by
ANNA M. DICKSON.
Jan. 18. tv

HATTING.

SAMUEL S. M'CREARY,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the Hatting Establishment of JAS. A. THOMPSON, in York-street, Gettysburg; and that he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner, and will keep constantly on hand, the most

FASHIONABLE
HATS.

☞ He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public.
Gettysburg, Jan. 18. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
FREDERICK WARREN,

LATE of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to come forward and receive their respective Shares of said Estate, due at the death of the Widow of said Frederick Warren, deceased, from the Subscribers, Executors of VALENTINE FEHL, Sen. deceased, who was the purchaser of the lands late of F. Warren, deceased—as they are determined not to pay interest on the said shares after this date.
PHILIP FEHL,
GEORGE FEHL.
Jan. 14, 1831. 4t

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 3d day of February next*, at the EAGLE TAVERN, Baltimore-street, Gettysburg,

A QUANTITY OF
BAR FURNITURE,
One ten-plate STOVE, one COOKING-STOVE and Pipe, one FRANKLIN STOVE, DINING TABLES,
Sideboard & Furniture,
BEDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Window-Curtains, a quantity of Slippers, Wash-stands, Stands, Lanterns,
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
AND A QUANTITY OF
HAY.

☞ Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given by
WM. GILLESPIE.
Jan. 18. ts

☞ **PRICES REDUCED**
AT THE
Drug Warehouse,
No. 107, Market street below Third,
PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter
JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.
10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

PRINTING,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

NO BLANKS.
THE SECOND CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 29th inst.
Sixty-six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	20	do	300
1 do	20,000	30	do	200
1 do	10,000	57	do	100
1 do	5,000	57	do	50
2 do	3,000	114	do	40
3 do	2,110	114	do	30
5 do	2,000	1710	do	10
10 do	1,000	43624	do	5
10 do	500			

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 66 numbers, making 34,220 tickets, and the drawing of NINE ballots, there will be 84 prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them; 2,052 each having two of them on; and 43,624 each having one only, or none of the drawn numbers on, which will be the prizes of the lowest order.

To determine the fate of these tickets, the Sixty-six numbers, (from 1 to 66 inclusive) will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d and 3d nos. drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the

Capital Prize of	$30,000
That having on it the 4th, 5th & 6th, to	20,000
That having on it the 6th, 7th & 8th, to	10,000
That having on it the 7th, 8th & 9th, to	5,000
Those two tickets having on them the 2d, 3d and 4th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th drawn, each	3,000
Those three tickets having on them the 5th, 6th and 7th, or the 6th, 7th and 9th, or the 6th, 8th and 9th, each	2,110
Those five tickets having on them the 5th, 6th & 8th—5th, 6th & 9th—5th, 7th & 8th—5th, 7th & 9th—5th, 8th and 9th—each	2,000
Those ten tickets having on them the 2d, 7th and 8th—2d, 7th and 9th—3d, 8th and 9th—3d, 7th and 8th—3d, 7th and 9th—3d, 8th and 9th—4th, 6th and 9th—4th, 7th and 8th—4th, 7th and 9th—4th, 8th and 9th—each	1,000
Those ten tickets having on them the 3d, 5th & 8th; 3d, 5th & 9th; 3d, 6th & 7th; 3d, 6th & 8th; 3d, 6th & 9th; 4th, 5th & 7th; 4th, 5th & 8th; 4th, 5th & 9th; 4th, 6th & 7th; 4th, 6th & 8th—each	500
Those twenty tickets having on them the 1st, 7th and 8th—1st, 7th and 9th—1st, 8th and 9th—2d, 3d and 5th—2d, 3d and 6th—2d, 3d and 7th—2d, 3d and 8th—2d, 3d and 9th—2d, 4th and 5th—3d, 4th and 6th—2d, 4th and 7th—2d, 4th and 8th—2d, 4th and 9th—2d, 5th and 6th—2d, 5th and 7th—2d, 5th and 8th—2d, 5th and 9th—2d, 6th and 7th—2d, 6th and 8th—2d, 6th & 9th—each	300
All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 30) each	200
Those 57 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each	100
Those 57 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th, each	50
Those 114 tickets having on them the 5th & 6th, or the 6th & 7th, each	40
Those 114 tickets having on them the 7th & 8th, or the 8th & 9th, each	30
All others with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1,710) each	10
And all tickets having one only of the drawn numbers on, or having none of them on, (being together 43,624) each	5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,
Other Shares in proportion.

☞ Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at
CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE,
Where have been sold, within a few months,
1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "
And a great many of
100, 50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.
Gettysburg, Jan. 18. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 1,
Not yet received.

Olney's School Geography.

A practical System of Modern Geography; or, a view of the present state of the world; simplified and adapted to the capacity of youth: containing numerous tables, exhibiting the divisions, settlement, population, extent, lakes, canals, and the various Institutions of the U. States and Europe; the different forms of government, prevailing religion, the latitude and longitude of the principal places on the globe; embellished with numerous engravings of manners, customs, &c. by J. OLNEY; accompanied by a New and Improved ATLAS, of Eleven Maps and Two Charts, beautifully colored: exhibiting the present Empires, Kingdoms, States, the population of all the principal cities and towns on the globe, the principal canals, length of rivers, length and height of mountains, width of oceans, seas, lakes, gulphs, bays, sounds, desarts, the length of days and nights in the different latitudes, &c. and all the recent discoveries of Parry, Franklin, Clapperton and others.

The publishers have the pleasure to state, that the unparalleled popularity and extensive sale of this work, has already enabled them (in the space of 20 months) to print Five Editions; and they invite such literary gentlemen as have not had an opportunity, to examine, and test its value.

Instructors who have adopted this work have remarked, that one half the time usually devoted to the study of Geography, may be saved by the use of this system; and also, that a more thorough knowledge of the science will be obtained from it, than from any other system in use.

☞ Sixth Edition, just published, and for sale by JOHN M. STEVENSON, Gettysburg, and the principal booksellers in the U. States.
Jan. 18. 3t

REMOVAL,
AND A
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Fresh Goods.
J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH DANNER, into Partnership; that he has *REMOVED* his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned from the City with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
China, Glass, & Queensware,
LEGHORN & STRAW
BONNETS;
GRINDSTONES,
WEAVERS' REEDS,

LIQUORS,
&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as CHEAP or CHEAPER than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell—and he invites all who don't wish to see BARGAINS slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident, that from the moderate profits he intends to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.
Dec. 28. tf

TAILORING.

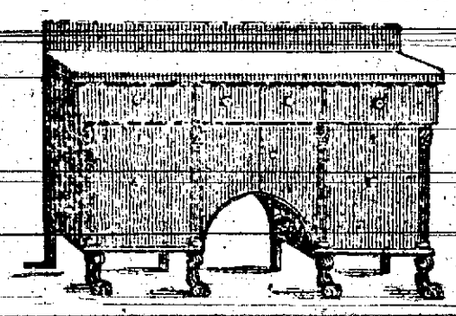
THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken
Ward's System,
and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He, therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.
HEZ'n. VAN ORSDEL.
Millers-Town, Nov. 2. tf

J. B. DANNER,
Still continues the
SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.
Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most
Fashionable Work,
which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of
Furniture,
of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are *CASH*, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make
COFFINS,
as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.
TURNING,
of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand
Carriage Hubs,
which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.
Gettysburg, Dec. 14. tf

NOTICE
To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April 1830—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are required on or before the first day of January term next, to wit: the *24th day of January*—to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 28th day of January next*, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl.	amt. of sales,	$50,000—	$50
2d	do.	40,000	40
3d	do.	30,000	30
4th	do.	20,000	25
5th	do.	15,000	20
6th	do.	10,000	15
7th	do.	5,000	12 50
8th	do.	2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER, } *Associate*
WM. M'CLEAN, } *Judges.*
JAS. M'ILHENNY,
THOS. EHREHART, } *Comm'rs.*
JACOB COVER,
Dec. 28. tm

PROPOSALS.
For publishing a Weekly Newspaper, in the German Language, called
The Republican Statesman,
Or, PEOPLE'S REPORTER,
OF GETTYSBURG.

EDITED BY JOHN HERBST.

TO every German, who is acquainted with and loves his mother tongue, the announcement of a weekly periodical, of an historical and political character, must be highly pleasing and desirable; and especially at the present time, when almost all Europe is in a state of agitation, for the purpose of obtaining that liberty, which we Americans, under the smiles of a kind Providence, enjoy. Whether they will accomplish their object, time alone can unfold. We, who are descendants of German ancestors, still feel—and will ever feel—a strong predilection in preserving our native tongue.

The most recent news of the day, embracing America, Europe—nay, even of the whole world—shall be given in this paper, and presented to the reader in intelligible language.

With regard to political views, the Editor will strictly adhere to republican principles. The welfare of his country will be his constant aim; and it will ever be his desire to promote the same, by fair and honorable means.

He disclaims being a member of the Masonic fraternity, and never intends to attach himself to that institution; at the same time he feels it a duty to declare, that he never will persecute Masonry for political purposes—truth shall be his guide.

It is hoped that every one who loves the German language will support this paper, especially as the news of the day will be published as early as in any other German paper, as the Editor will make copious translations from English papers.

CONDITIONS.

The Republican Statesman shall be printed weekly, with new type, on a medium sheet.

The annual price will be $1 25, if paid within six months; $1 50 will be charged if paid after that time.

No subscription can be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. No subscription is taken for a shorter period than a year; and a failure to discontinue, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be published three times for one dollar per square; [illegible]
Gettysburg, Nov. 16.

SHOEMAKERS,
CALL AT
CLARKSON'S,
And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned
LASTS,
JUST RECEIVED.
Nov. 23. tf

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a *CIRCUIT COURT*, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on *Monday the 21st day of February next.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831. } tc

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES, at issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said County, on the *Third Monday, being the 21st day of February*, 1831:—

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.
David Wilson and John Garrin, Esq. Trustees of Moses Gourley, an Insolvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.
David Witherow, vs. Peter Eply.
The Bank of Gettysburg, vs. James Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.
Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick Kepley.
Thaddeus Stevens, vs Martin Getz and John Duncan.
Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft.
Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefever
Anthony Deardorff vs. John L. Fuller.

GEO. WELSH, *Clerk.*
Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831. tc

For Sale or Rent,
THAT WELL-KNOWN
Tavern Stand,

FORMERLY occupied by DAVID EBY, Esq situated in Fayetteville, Franklin County, Pa. The house is about 60 feet front, containing 10 rooms with a Kitchen; a pump of good water at the door; also a good Stable and Grain-House.

A small Farm,
attached, will be Rented with it, if required.—ALSO,
One House,
fit for a Saddler or Tinner.
Possession given on the 1st of April.
J. & B. DARBY.
Fayetteville, Jan. 11. tf

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the Assetts of the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Woods, in the town of Berlin, on *Monday the 21st of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. PATTERSON,
GEORGE BROWN, } *Auditors.*
CORNELIUS SMITH,
Jan. 11 td

PROPOSALS,
For publishing by Subscription,
The Life of Henry Stilling,
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN, BY
ERNEST L. HAZELIUS, D. D.
Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

THE Life of HENRY STILLING is a work well known to all who are acquainted with German literature; it would therefore be useless, to say much about its popularity and usefulness among that class of readers, but for the sake of those, who are unacquainted with German works, it may be necessary to state, that this book has passed through many editions in Germany, and has also had an extensive circulation among German readers in America. It breathes a spirit of deep piety, is replete with remarkable and highly interesting incidents, and represents to us the character and the life of a Christian, whom God has conducted through many severe trials and difficulties, a character, who in the most trying scenes of his life manifested a firm and unshaken confidence in the guidance and direction of his heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ his Redeemer.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be comprised in one Volume of about 400 or 450 pages in octavo. The translator promises to have the work printed with accuracy and neatness, on good paper and with good types, and engages to publish the work so soon as 500 subscribers shall have been obtained. This book will be neatly bound and lettered, and will be afforded to subscribers at the low price of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Whoever becomes responsible for the payment of 8 copies, shall receive one gratis.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.*

☞ BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.